

# Archæologia Cambrensis.

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## ANCIENT INTERMENTS AND SEPULCHRAL URNS FOUND IN ANGLESEY AND NORTH WALES,

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF EXAMPLES IN OTHER  
LOCALITIES.

*From Notices by the HON. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, M.P., with Additional  
Observations by ALBERT WAY, M.A., F.S.A.*

ON a former occasion, in describing the remarkable sepulchral deposit with cinerary urns, brought to light at Porth Dafarch, on the western shore of Holyhead Island, in 1848, the attention of archæologists (of those more especially who devote their researches to vestiges of ancient races in the Principality) was invited to the deficiency of information recorded with sufficient precision regarding interments of the earlier ages.<sup>1</sup> During the interval of nearly twenty years that has elapsed since those observations were made, some progress has been gained in this particular department of antiquarian investigation; a fresh impulse has been given through the annual gatherings held in various districts by the Cambrian Archæological Association; and the constant record, in their Transactions, of discoveries that have been made, has essentially contributed to stimulate greater energy and precision in the study of national antiquities. But much remains to be done. We have, indeed, emerged from that dim age of scanty information

<sup>1</sup> Memoir, by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, on a sepulchral deposit in Holyhead Island. (*Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi, p. 226.)

when the Nestor of Cambrian archæology, Pennant, was compelled, in his remarks on ancient interments and urn-burials, to admit, "I cannot establish any criterion by which a judgment may be made of the people to whom the different species of urns and tumuli belonged, whether they are British, Roman, Saxon, or Danish."<sup>1</sup> The whole subject, however, as one of our most sagacious antiquaries, Dr. Thurnam, has truly observed, deserves more careful study than it has hitherto obtained.<sup>2</sup> We are still in uncertainty in regard to various details connected with the fictile vessels of the earliest periods, the distinctive character of their fashion, and the uses to which, as some are of opinion, these curious vessels, now known to us only in their application to mortuary purposes, may have been originally destined, in the daily life of ancient occupants of these islands.

Such have been the considerations that have seemed to give particular interest to some discoveries of sepulchral deposits in Anglesey and North Wales, and also in other parts of the Principality, either recently brought to light or hitherto unrecorded.

The general classification of burial-urns of the earlier period, as proposed by Sir Richard Colt Hoare and other writers, although doubtless familiar to many readers of this Journal, may here be briefly noticed.<sup>3</sup> A very useful summary of our knowledge of relics of this description, accompanied by numerous illustrations, has also been given by the late Mr. Bateman in his record of the careful investigations of barrows and urn-burials in Derbyshire and other parts of central England.<sup>4</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> Pennant, *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, p. 383, where a valuable summary of antiquarian knowledge at that period (1778), in regard to the rites and relics of ancient interments, may be found. Several cinerary urns found in burial-mounds in the parish of Llanarmon, Flintshire, are noticed. They had been placed, inverted, on flat pieces of stone; a second stone being also placed over each urn for its protection in the mound.

<sup>2</sup> *Crania Britannica*, vol. i, ch. v, p. 108.

<sup>3</sup> Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 25.

<sup>4</sup> Bateman, *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 279. See also the valuable dis-

vessels exhumed from the so-called Celtic tumuli may be conveniently arranged, as he has pointed out, under the following classes :

1. Cinerary or sepulchral urns, such as have either contained or have been inverted over calcined bones. They vary much in dimensions, material, and ornamentation. Those that are supposed, from their being accompanied by weapons or other objects of flint, to be the most ancient, are formed of clay mixed with small pebbles or broken gravel. They were wrought by hand alone, without the use of a lathe, and the process of firing them was very imperfect. These ancient vessels are frequently described as sun baked, or hardened only by exposure to the air. This, however, seems very improbable. The use of the kiln, even in its simplest construction, may have been unknown until a much later period ; the only mode of firing the rude ware having been, possibly, to fill the urn with hot ashes, and to heap the glowing embers around it. The colour of the surface is dark brown ; the interior, as appears by any fracture, is black. These urns, holding from three or four pints to as many gallons, measure in height from about ten inches to eighteen inches. The upper part is usually fashioned with an overhanging rim, measuring in many examples more than a third of the entire height of the vessel ; and it is decorated by impressions apparently produced by a tool of wood or bone ; in other examples by some twisted cord, possibly of skin, sinew, or of vegetable fibre, with scored and other patterns also, in which the herring-bone prevails in various combinations, frequently presenting a reticulated appearance. Some examples of very large dimensions have been brought to light in Wales. In a *carnedd* near Cronllwyn, on the northern coast of Pembrokeshire, near Fishguard, an urn was found measuring nearly three feet in height. Within it was a small cup. These vessels were exhi-

sertation, by Dr. Thurnam, on the historical ethnology of Britain (*Crania Brit.*, ch. v, p. 107), where it is proposed to arrange the vessels found in barrows under three principal types.

bited at the meeting of the Cambrian Association at Tenby in 1851.<sup>1</sup> The occurrence of any object of bronze with urns of this class is rare.

II. "Incense cups" or "thuribles"; a designation commonly adopted, although the purpose of such small vessels is doubtful. They occur with calcined bones, not containing them, and are found deposited within urns of the first class. In dimensions they vary from one inch and a half to about three inches in height. The colour is mostly lighter than that of the large urns; the paste, which is moreover less mixed with pebbles or sand, being more perfectly fired. The vessels of this description have, in many instances, two perforations at the side, and, more rarely, two also at the opposite side, doubtless for suspension. In a few rare instances they are furnished with side-loops or ears. They likewise are fashioned with open work, or with long narrow slits. The ornament is impressed or incised, as on the larger urns. They vary much in form and general fashion, and very anomalous examples have occurred. Sir R. C. Hoare gives a little vessel that seems to belong to this class, resembling a colander (*Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 209, pl. xxx); also another formed with what may be termed a false bottom,—that is at mid depth within the little vessel, so that it has on either side, obverse or reverse, a similar shallow cavity.<sup>2</sup> There is reason to suppose, as the late Mr. Bateman remarks, that they do not accompany the earliest interments. Mr. Birch has suggested that they may have been used as lamps.<sup>3</sup> They have also been compared to salt-cellars. The peculiarity does not appear to have been noticed hitherto, that in many instances such "incense-cups" are ornamented on the under side, as shewn by examples figured hereafter in this memoir. This circumstance seems certainly to suggest that these diminutive vessels were intended to be

<sup>1</sup> *Arch Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 334.

<sup>2</sup> Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 114, pl. XIII.

<sup>3</sup> Birch, *Ancient Pottery*, vol. ii, p. 380. See also Dr. Wilson's *Pre-historic Annals of Scotland*, 2nd edit., vol. i, p. 423.



hung up above the height of the eye. With one exception, noticed by the late Mr. Bateman (*Ten Years' Diggings*, p: 285), no urn of the other classes of sepulchral pottery has occurred, of which the bottom bears any external ornament.

III. Small vessels, probably for food, greatly varying in fashion and ornament. They occur usually with unburnt remains, and were placed near the head or at the feet; but not unfrequently with incinerated bones—not, however, containing them. The dimensions are from four inches and a half to five or six inches in height. The mouth usually is wide, the foot small. It is difficult to determine the age of these vessels, which frequently are rude, and almost devoid of ornament; whilst others are well wrought, and elaborately decorated with impressed markings and herring-bone patterns. Examples occur in which there are several small projections or vertical ribs at intervals around the circumference, mostly formed in a groove round the upper part of the urn, and these are sometimes pierced, in the direction of the groove, with small holes just sufficient for passing a thin cord.

IV. Drinking cups, as designated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, doubtless in true accordance with their intention. These are highly ornamented vessels of comparatively fine clay, well baked, holding from two to three pints. The height is about six inches to nine inches; the form contracted in the middle, and somewhat globular towards the foot; the colour usually light reddish brown; the ornament, very elaborate, and in many instances produced apparently by a toothed implement, is arranged in horizontal bands, chevrony patterns, triangular or lozenge compartments, etc., mostly covering the entire surface. These cups are usually found with unburnt remains, and had been placed near the shoulders. Flint relics of superior workmanship occur with them. In a few instances a diminutive bronze awl has been found; but Mr. Bateman, in the course of the indefatigable researches by which his highly instructive collection at Yowlgrave was formed, came to the conclusion

that these beautiful vessels appear to belong to a period when metal was almost unknown. A few examples are known of a remarkable variation in form, having a small handle at the side. Of these, one was disinterred by Mr. Bateman near Pickering, Yorkshire;<sup>1</sup> another, found in the Isle of Ely, is figured in the *Archæological Journal*;<sup>2</sup> the third, obtained in Berkshire, is in the British Museum.<sup>3</sup>

Of the first class of sepulchral urns a remarkable example was brought to light in Holyhead Island, accompanying one of the two deposits found at Porth Dafarch, to which allusion has been made at the commencement of this memoir. The discovery was briefly noticed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and more fully recorded in the *Archæological Journal*.<sup>4</sup> The urns have been deposited in the British Museum, where previously scarcely any specimen of the sepulchral pottery of the British islands was to be seen. Through the kindness of Mr. Franks, keeper of the British Antiquities, the accompanying representations of the relics in question are now submitted to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, with a view also of the little bay on the western shore of the island where they were found.

In October, 1848, an interment that presented some unusual circumstances in the mode of deposit was accidentally noticed on the shore of the small harbour or bay, called Porth Dafarch, about midway between the

<sup>1</sup> Figured in *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 209.

<sup>2</sup> *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 364.

<sup>3</sup> In Mr. Warne's *Celtic Tumuli of Dorset* a drinking cup with a broad handle is noticed, found on Ballard Down. ("Tumuli opened at various periods," p. 71.) The late Mr. Davison described one of simple cylindrical fashion, and without ornament, found, 1826, in a circular cist, with a skeleton, at Winford Eagle, Dorset. Figured, *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xcvi, p. 99. Another, of different form, was found on the same Down by the Rev. J. H. Austen, and is figured, *Papers read before the Purbeck Society*, p. 159, pl. xv.

<sup>4</sup> *Arch. Cambr.*, vol. iv, p. 67. See also *Arch. Journal*, vol. vi, p. 226. The woodcuts prepared for the memoir then given, and now in possession of Mr. A. W. Franks, late Director Soc. Ant., are here reproduced by his obliging permission.

South Stack and Porth-y-Capel. The tenant of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Roberts, was occupied in collecting stones suitable for the construction of some farm buildings. Near the road leading to the bay there was a small mound that had originally been, in all probability, of greater elevation. Its dimensions were, at the time of the discovery, about thirty feet only in circumference. It seemed to have been lowered on some previous occasion, and an enclosure-wall formed adjoining to the mound, or partly crossing it, by which the shape of the hillock had been changed. At this spot Mr. Roberts had directed a stone of some considerable size to be removed; and on its being displaced, an urn, described as resembling a beehive, was exposed to view beneath it, within a cist formed of stones set edgeways. This unfortunately crumbled to pieces, a few fragments only being preserved, of which the largest is here figured, shewing the unusually elaborate ornament within the hollow lip of the vessel, here shewn in the inverted position in which it had been placed in the rude cist.<sup>1</sup> (See woodcut, fig. 2.) The urn was of coarse, light brown



Fig. 2.—Fragment of the large Urn found at Porth Dafarch

coloured ware, and ornamented with a trellised or lozenge pattern around the rim, and also on its inner margin,

<sup>1</sup> The inner side is rarely ornamented with so much care in urns of this description. In some more elaborately worked vessels, such as that found by Mr. Fenton on Cwm Cerwyn, Pembrokeshire, the interior of the mouth is scored or impressed with no less care than the outside. (*Hist. Pembrokeshire*, p. 350, pl. 1, fig. 1.)

produced apparently by impressing a cord of twisted fibre or of sinew, possibly, upon the clay when in a moist state. The decoration, however rude in design, is remarkable for its regularity. The neck of the urn is fashioned with several grooves or parallel flutings of equal width, with impressed markings that seem to have been produced by a little toothed implement, about half an inch in length, and are arranged in alternating order so as to present a zigzag effect. The surface of the ware is of a dingy brown colour, that extends only through a slight crust; the interior, as is usually found in these imperfectly baked vessels, being dark coloured, and deficient in compactness. The strongest parts of the fragments that have been preserved measure nearly seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. It is probable that this large urn, which had been placed, as already stated, in an inverted position, had become decayed by moisture and proximity to the surface, the deposit being less than two feet beneath the sward. It had, however, been supposed that it was open, or rather, that previously to its being placed in the cist, the bottom of the inverted urn had been broken off, and the aperture closed by the flat stone which first led to the discovery. It may seem more probable, however, that the vessel had been placed entire, with the mouth downwards, on a flat stone forming a sort of floor; the base, thus inverted, being protected by a slab laid over it when the mound was raised. This part of the urn, placed nearest the surface, had become decayed and crumbled away, owing to the moisture of the soil and the superincumbent weight.

On searching further, a small vessel (fig. 3) of very unusual fashion, and fabricated with considerable skill, was found placed within the larger urn. Both contained ashes, portions of incinerated bones with sand, of which some part had probably fallen into the cavity when the top stone was removed. The smaller urn was placed in the centre, upon a flat stone; and the exterior urn had been carefully protected all around by a little wall, so to describe it, of pieces of shingle set edgeways, about

six or eight inches in height, and serving to protect the deposit from the pressure of the surrounding soil. The inverted mouth of this larger urn, indeed, was so firmly embedded and fixed in this manner, that it proved im-



Fig. 3.—Urn enclosed within the larger Vessel. Height, three inches.

practicable to extricate it without breaking the vessel into pieces. It seems to have been of unusually large size; the diameter at the mouth must have measured

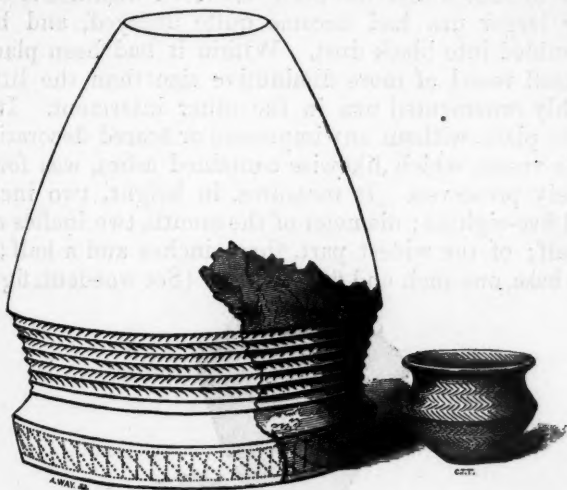


Fig. 4.—The larger Urn, restored, and small Urn found within it; shewing the supposed proportions of the pair. Scale, one-sixth original size.

nearly thirteen inches; the height cannot now be ascertained. The smaller urn, which is of lighter brown

colour, and of compact and well formed ware, measures four inches and five-eighths in diameter at the mouth ; its height is three inches ; the diameter of the base one inch and three quarters. It is marked over the entire surface, as is also the interior of the lip, by lines closely scored or impressed with a fine edged implement, and forming a succession of zigzag bands. The contour of the form is of very unusual and not inelegant character. This urn, as it is stated, was not inverted. It may possibly be regarded as a rare variety of the "food-vessel," and cited as a specimen of the third class of sepulchral urns, according to the general classification that has been suggested. In the woodcut (fig. 4) the proportion of the two urns respectively is shewn, as nearly as it can be ascertained by careful examination of the fragments of the larger urn.

A second similar deposit was brought to light, adjacent to that which has been described within the cist. The larger urn had become quite decayed, and had crumbled into black dust. Within it had been placed a small vessel of more diminutive size than the little, highly ornamented urn in the other interment. It is quite plain, without any impressed or scored decoration. This vessel, which likewise contained ashes, was fortunately preserved. It measures, in height, two inches and five-eighths ; diameter of the mouth, two inches and a half ; of the widest part, three inches and a half ; of the base, one inch and five-eighths. (See woodcut, fig. 5.)



Fig. 5.—Small Cinerary Urn, second deposit. Height, two inches and five-eighths.

A little cup found in Wiltshire, very similar in form, is figured by Sir R. C. Hoare.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Wilts*, p. 85, pl. 1x.



A few feet to the west of these remains a rudely formed cist or grave was found, placed nearly east and west. It was constructed with slabs set edgewise, and covered by a fifth slab of large size. This depository bore some resemblance to the graves at Towyn-y-Capel, to the south of Porth Dafarch, described on a former occasion.<sup>1</sup> No bones or remains of any kind were found, as it was stated, in this cist. Dry sand appeared covering its floor. There were some traces of fire and ashes; and it was even supposed that this cist might have served as an *ustrinum*, in which the corpses might have been burned. Careful examination of the spot having been subsequently made, a considerable quantity of bones were found scattered around. As, however, no one witnessed the first discovery, except the agricultural labourers, and the mound was afterwards disturbed by persons in quest of treasure, on the report of the finding of the interments, it is unfortunately impossible to determine to which deposit those dispersed remains should be assigned, or whether there may not have been evidence of an interment of an unburnt body as well as of cremation. Many large stones, it should be observed, lay in the sand around: they may have formed a cairn, or possibly a rude kistvaen, that had become denuded of the earth which covered it, so that the stone covering the urn was nearly exposed. There was also a larger slab, which may have been an upright stone or *maenhir*. The mound was covered with green sward before the excavation. In former ages the sea had probably reached to within a hundred yards, or upwards, of this tumulus; but there had been a gradual encroachment, and the waves now wash its base. The general appearance of the spot, and the position of the mound, are shewn in the view that accompanies this notice. (See fig. 1 *ante*.)

The supposition which the appearance of the two urns first described suggested was that the mound might have covered the remains of a mother and her infant; this

<sup>1</sup> See the memoir on the tumular cemetery at Towyn-y-Capel, by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii, p. 226.

conjecture was, in a certain degree, confirmed by subsequent investigation. The contents of the small urn (fig. 3) having been submitted to the late Mr. Quekett, to whose skill and obliging aid in elucidating questions connected with animal remains archæologists have frequently been indebted, he pointed out half-burnt fragments that might unquestionably be distinguished as portions of the skeleton of a very young infant. He noticed also other fragments considered to be the remains of a young adult, the age presumed, from the occurrence of part of the jaw-bone enclosing one of the "wisdom teeth" not yet cut, to have been about twenty-four years.<sup>1</sup>

Among the bones and sand one small portion of bronze was found; it seemed to have been a rivet, measuring about an eighth of an inch only in length: this little relic sufficed, however, to prove that some object, of wood, possibly, or of bone, or other perishable material, and compacted with metal, had been either burned or deposited with the remains. On the inner surface of the small urn were noticed filaments, evidently traces of some vegetation; these, on careful examination, Mr. Quekett was enabled to affirm to be the ribs of the leaf of the *pteris aquilina*, the braken, a kind of fern that abounds near Porth Dafarch. It should appear, therefore, that the urn had been lined with fern-leaves previously to placing within it the burnt relics of the beloved child, whose deposit, as it may be believed, was here brought to light.<sup>2</sup> Another circumstance deserving of attention presented itself in the inquiry. With the portions of

<sup>1</sup> A bone of a frog and several small land-shells were found with these remains, and also several specimens of the *ptinus fur*. It was questioned whether it were possible that insect-life could be thus preserved in long confinement, especially as the *ptinus* commonly feeds on wood, paper, or leather. It seems, however, certain that these small beetles had long found their way into the urn. The larger fragments of bone were channeled by the slow operations of the little creatures, whose food, in their larva state, the half-burnt remains had supplied. This curious discovery has been more fully related, *Archæol. Journ.* vol. vi, p. 232.

<sup>2</sup> See some more detailed particulars, *ibid.*, p. 233.

human bone appeared fragments, which Mr. Quekett confidently pointed out as those of a small animal; and, although unable positively to identify the kind of creature to which they belonged, he stated his opinion that they probably had been part of a small dog. The occurrence of such remains in this interment is by no means improbable; in several instances that have been recorded by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare and other writers on British burials, bones of the dog, and also of the horse, cow, goat, and swine, have been brought to light with or near the human remains. It will be remembered that such usages in Britain are in accordance with the ancient practice of the Gauls, recorded by Cæsar, who states that the funerals of that people were not devoid of costly ceremony; that they threw upon the funereal pile every object, even the animals that the deceased when living had regarded with attachment. "Funera sunt, pro cultu Gallorum, magnifica et sumptuosa; omniaque, quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur, in ignem ferunt, etiam animalia."<sup>1</sup>

The remains of small mammalia, and, as I believe, of the dog, appear to have repeatedly been found in early interments, especially in the sister kingdom.<sup>2</sup> Amongst instances that have occurred in the southern parts of England, two may claim special mention. The first was in a barrow, near Everley, Wilts, in which the skeleton of a dog lay apart from the burnt remains of his master; it was placed above them, nearer the surface, but there can be little question that, as Sir Richard C. Hoare remarked, the deceased, whose relics were found surrounded by a wreath of the horns of the red deer, with arrow-heads of flint among the ashes, may have been

<sup>1</sup> Cæs. Comm., lib. vi, c. 19.

<sup>2</sup> *Catalogue of the Antiquities, Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*, by Sir W. R. Wilde, ("Mortuary Urns"), pp. 173, 185. A bone of a dog, as supposed, occurred with human skeletons in the chamber within a barrow in the Phoenix Park, destroyed in 1838. (*Ibid.*, p. 181.) The reader may remember the burial of Cuchullin on the Irish shore. The hero's favourite hound, Luáth, was laid near him. (*Ossian*, edit. 1773, vol. i, p. 388.)

killed in the chase, and that his faithful attendant was interred over his grave.<sup>1</sup> The second instance is the deposit on Sutton Down, Dorset, where a remarkable barrow was opened by Mr. C. Warne, whose experience in such researches is perhaps unrivalled; he describes the discovery of a mass of ashes and burnt bones with a plain urn having two pierced ears, as often seen in the ancient pottery of Dorset, deposited in a space about four feet in diameter; and immediately under the urn lay a skeleton of a small dog, the teeth still firm in the jaws.<sup>2</sup> Professor Nilsson, in his account of the primitive inhabitants of Scandinavia, states that in Sweden skulls of dogs have occasionally been found with human skeletons in tumuli. The missionary Cranz relates also that many Greenlanders used to lay the head of a dog beside the grave of a child, in order that the soul of the dog, which can always find its way home, might show the helpless child the road to the country of souls.<sup>3</sup>

It is to be regretted that the precise facts of the discovery at Porth Dafarch, and certain details regarding the condition of the deposits, were not minutely observed, when they were casually disturbed by the labourers in Mr. Roberts' employ; the particulars above given were collected from him, and by careful observation on the

<sup>1</sup> Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 184. See also the notices of barrows opened near Amesbury, pp. 124, 125; and at Wilsford, pp. 208, 216. The skeletons of the dogs were usually found somewhat above the primary deposit.

<sup>2</sup> See Mr. Warne's valuable work, *The Celtic Tumuli of Dorset, Personal Researches*, pp. 29, 30. In a barrow at Way Hagg, on Ayton Moor, Yorkshire, Mr. Tissiman found a large urn with burnt remains, an "incense-cup," arrow-heads, etc.; also bones of some small animal that had been burnt with the corpse. (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, vol. vi, p. 2; see also *Reliquary*, vol. iii, p. 206; *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xiii, p. 101.)

<sup>3</sup> Nilsson, *Inhabitants of Scandinavia during the Stone Age*, translated by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., p. 140. Skulls of dogs have been found in Esquimaux graves. Scoresby relates that he found one "in a small grave, which probably was that of a child." Sir R. Colt Hoare found in a barrow near Amesbury two skeletons of infants deposited in a very singular manner, each having been placed over the head of a cow, which, we might conjecture, had supplied nourishment during the brief term of life.

spot. It is possible that some of the remains, of which, moreover, only a small portion was procured and submitted to scientific examination, had become displaced; and that some of those that had been placed in the larger urn had, in the confusion of opening the mound without any proper care, been mixed with the contents of the smaller vase. It cannot even be ascertained whether the remains were originally placed in distinct receptacles, respectively; the facts that have been detailed are the result of very careful investigation, and it appears certain that the deposit consisted of the remains of a person in the prime of life, probably a female, and of an infant newly-born, or of the tenderest age. It must further be noticed that the interment seems to belong to the period subsequent to the use of bronze.

The question naturally occurs whether the tumulus ought to be regarded as a British burial-place, or whether, situated so close to the shore, which from the earliest times must have been exposed to piratical incursions of the Northmen, and especially to the assaults of ruthless plunderers from the opposite coast of Ireland, the vestiges that have been described may not be assigned to the stranger, to whose aggressions those parts were, even in much later times, frequently a prey. The Irish undoubtedly made sojourns on these coasts, and the tradition is preserved in the names of the adjacent landing place, Porth-y-Gwyddel, and the village of circular dwellings—Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod—the Irishmen's huts, on the flank of the mountain that commands the little harbour.<sup>1</sup> The suggestion has, moreover, been made that certain features of the urn-burials that have been brought to light may be regarded as analogous to such as have been noticed in ancient Irish interments. The smaller urn (fig. 3) wholly covered with zig-zag ornaments is dissimilar in form to those commonly found in England or Wales, and in its fabrication differs greatly

<sup>1</sup> See some further observations, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi, p. 236; and Mr. Stanley's memoir on the Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod on Holyhead Mountain. (*Ibid.*, vol. xxiv, p. 123.)

from the large urn within which it was placed ; this last bears much general resemblance to the early cinerary vessels found in England and Wales, whilst those obtained in Ireland are far more elaborately decorated with chevrons and other ornament over the greater part of the surface, as shown by examples figured in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, the *Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*, the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, and other works.<sup>1</sup> May not this little cup have been brought from Ireland by the pirate chieftain, and the larger urn have been of the ordinary manufacture by the natives of Mona?

It has been stated also that in Ireland small urns have occurred, not unfrequently, deposited within those of larger size containing burnt bones and ashes. Sir W. R. Wilde relates a remarkable discovery in the county of Carlow, in 1847. In a small cist were found a large urn of rude fashion filled with fragments of adult human bones, and within it a little vessel, the most elaborate in workmanship hitherto brought to light in the British Isles, enclosing the burned bones of an infant or very young child, thus presenting to us an example of mortuary usages strikingly resembling those noticed in the interment at Porth Dafarch. This little cup, measuring only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches across the mouth, is described by Sir W. Wilde as resembling a sea-egg or *echinus*; the bottom is conical, so that the vessel could not stand erect; there is on one side a handle that is tooled over like the surface of the vessel, and projects so slightly that the finger could not be passed through it.

<sup>1</sup> *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i, p. 108; *Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*, pp. 177, 179; *Ulster Journal*, vol. ix, p. 112, plates 1, 2; *Trans. Kilkenney Arch. Soc.*, vol. ii, part ii, pp. 295-303; see also the elaborately wrought urn found in a cairn in co. Tyrone, described by Mr. John Bell, *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. i, p. 243. In the last instance the large inverted urn enclosed a very singular specimen of the "incense-cup," fashioned with triangular apertures all round, and measuring only three inches and a half in diameter. A richly decorated Irish urn, in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, is figured, *Proceedings*, vol. ii, Second Series, p. 5. A notice of the great discovery of urns on Ballon Hill, co. Carlow, is given *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xi, p. 73.



This rare addition may have served as a means of suspension.<sup>1</sup>

Of the first class of cinerary urns, namely, those that may be regarded as earliest in date, Anglesey has supplied another memorable example, the urn brought to light in 1813 in a cist on the banks of the river Alaw, traditionally regarded as having been the depository of the remains of Bronwen the Fair, sister of Brân the father of Caractacus, and consort of the discourteous Matholwch, an Irish prince, from whose insulting treatment she sought refuge in Mona. The spot where this interment was found is marked in the Ordnance Survey; it is about a mile NE. of the village of Llantrisant, and about five miles from the mouth of the Alaw, where its waters flow into the æstuary dividing Anglesey from Holyhead Island. The following particulars are extracted from a periodical, the *Cambro-Briton*, which may not be accessible to many of our readers.

"It is said, in the additions to Camden, edited by Gough,<sup>2</sup> that, according to tradition, the largest of the numerous cromlechs in Anglesea is the monument of Bronwen, daughter of Llyr Llediaith, and aunt of Caractacus. The precise site of this noted pile is not stated; a local antiquary of the last century, Mr. Griffith, in a letter to Mr. Vaughan, of Hengwrt, speaking of Anglesea as the burial-place of many distinguished persons in ancient days, observes, 'as to Brownwen, the daughter of Leir, there is a crooked little cell of stone, not far west of Alaw, where, according to tradition, she was buried.'"<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This unique relic of fictile art is figured *Proceedings Royal Irish Acad.*, vol. iv, p. 35; see also vol. v, p. 131; and Sir W. Wilde's *Catalogue of the Museum of the Academy*, in which the cup is now preserved, p. 179. A little vessel of like dimensions and form, but without a handle, and less elaborate in workmanship, is figured *Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Soc.* vol. i, p. 136.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. iii, p. 200, edit. 1806.

<sup>3</sup> It may deserve notice, that the statement above cited as from Gough's additions to the *Britannia*, is derived from a letter from the Rev. John Davies, Rector of Newborough, to Bishop Gibson, and published in the translation of Camden's work by that learned prelate,

The account of the discovery of the interment in 1813 was communicated by Mr. Richard Fenton, the historian of Pembrokeshire, to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and by that distinguished antiquary to the *Cambro-Briton*.<sup>1</sup> Its special interest was thus stated by Sir Richard:—

“During the long and minute examination of our numerous barrows in Wiltshire, and especially in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, I had often reason to lament that, by their contents, we could form no conjecture either at what period, or to what personage, the sepulchral tumulus was raised. But, from the following record, this mysterious deposit seems to have been ascertained. A farmer living on the banks of the Alaw, a river in the Isle of Anglesea, having occasion for stones to make some addition to his farm buildings, and having observed a stone or two peeping through the turf of a circular elevation on a flat not far from the river, was induced to examine it, where, after paring off the turf, he came to a considerable heap of stones, or *carnedd*, covered with earth, which he removed with some degree of caution, and got to a cist formed of coarse flags canted and covered over. On removing the lid he found it contained an urn placed with its mouth downwards, full of ashes and half-calcined fragments of bone. The report of this discovery soon went abroad, and came to the ears of the parson of the parish, and another neighbouring clergyman, both fond of and conversant in Welsh antiquities, who were immediately reminded of a passage

vol. ii, p. 810, second edition, 1722. This valuable communication regarding the antiquities of Mona refers (as above mentioned from the *Cambro-Briton*) to the letter of the then deceased antiquary, Mr. John Griffith, of Llan Dhyvnan (Llanddyfnan), concerning the “crooked cell” where Bronwen, according to tradition, was buried. “Crooked” seems, by the context, here used as by some old writers, not in the sense of awry, but of bunch-backed or gibbous. Compare *Prompt. Parv.*, “*crokyd, curvus, reflexus.*”

<sup>1</sup> *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii, p. 71; October 1820. Sir Richard has also given an extract of this curious account (*Ancient Wilts.*, vol. ii, p. 111). It has also been given *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. vi, p. 237. The discovery is related, with a rough woodcut of the urn, in Angharad Llwyd's *Hist. of Mona*, 1833, p. 45.

in one of the early Welsh romances called the *Mabinogion*, or Juvenile Tales, the same that is quoted in Mr. Davis' *Latin and Welsh Dictionary*, as well as in Richards', under the word *Petrual* (square)—

"Bedd petrual a wnaed i Fronwen ferch  
Lyr ar lan Alaw, ac yno y claddwyd hi."

"A square grave was made for Bronwen, the daughter of Llyr, on the banks of the Alaw, and there she was buried.

"Happening to be in Anglesea soon after this discovery, I could not resist the temptation of paying a visit to so memorable a spot. I found it in all local respects exactly as described to me by the clergyman above mentioned, and as characterised by the passage cited from the romance. The tumulus raised over the venerable deposit was of considerable circuit, elegantly rounded but low, about a dozen paces from the river Alaw.<sup>1</sup> The urn was presented entire, with the exception of a small bit out of its lip, was ill-baked, very rude, and simple, having no other ornament than little pricked dots, in height from about a foot to fourteen inches, and nearly of the following shape.<sup>2</sup> When I saw the urn the ashes and half-calcined bones were in it. The lady, to whom the ancient tale ascribes them was Bronwen, daughter of Llyr Llediaith (of foreign speech), and sister to Brân the Blessed, as he is styled in the Triads, the father of Caractacus. By the romance, her adventures are connected with Ireland, where she was ill-treated by Matholwch, then king of that country, in consequence of which she left it, and, landing in Wales, the romance tells us she looked back upon Ireland, which,

<sup>1</sup> The following note is here added by the Editor of the *Cambro-Briton*, "this spot is still called Ynys Bronwen, or the islet of Bronwen, which is a remarkable confirmation of the genuineness of this discovery."

<sup>2</sup> A representation of the urn was given in the *Cambro-Briton*, of somewhat questionable accuracy, having been supplied by Mr. John Fenton partly from his father's sketch, "and from having seen some scores of the same urns which are uniform in their proportions or shapes, whether found in Wales, Wiltshire, or elsewhere."

freshening the memory of the indignity she had met with there, broke her heart. To confirm the fact of the affront given her one of the Triads (that very ancient and singular Welsh chronicle by *Threes*) records it as one of the three mischievous blows (with the palm of the hand) of Britain, viz., the blow of Matholwch, the Irishman (Gwyddelian) given to Bronwen, the daughter of Llyr."<sup>1</sup>

In 1821 the urn was in the possession of Richard Llwyd, the "Bard of Snowdon," then living in Chester.<sup>2</sup> It was subsequently presented to the British Museum through the late Dr. Owen Pughe, the Welsh lexicographer; a letter from his son, Aneurin Owen, dated October 15th, 1834, preserved in the correspondence of the Department of Antiquities, announces that the valuable relic had actually been despatched to London.

The so-called "Urn of Bronwen" is here figured. (Fig. 6). Its dimensions are—height, 12 inches; dia-



Fig. 6.—Urn, as supposed, of Bronwen, daughter of Llyr. Date of her death, about A.D. 50. Height, 12 inches; diameter, at the mouth, 9 ins. British Museum.

<sup>1</sup> See the "Three fatal Slaps," *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii, p. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Note in *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii, p. 371. Miss Angharad Llwyd (*Hist. of Mona*, 1833, p. 45) observes that the urn "is now in the possession of one of the most ingenious of the bards of Mona, who resides in Chester."

meter of the widest part, 11 ins.; of the mouth, 9 ins. It is shown here in the inverted position in which it was stated to have been found; the ornament consists of a few diagonal markings irregularly impressed, and, as Mr. Franks pointed out, somewhat peculiar, such as might be produced by the angular edge of a blunt four-sided implement. Within the mouth the lip is slightly curved; the hollow bears two rows of roughly impressed markings as on the outside. On recent examination there appeared amongst the incinerated contents a paper inscribed—"Bones from Bronwen's urn, August 24, 1813;" also a portion of a cranium that had not been exposed to fire, and a few fragments of a second sepulchral vessel of pale brown ware, elaborately ornamented, and obviously relics of a "drinking cup," of the type already noticed under the fourth class of mortuary fictilia. It is probable that a small portion only of this remarkable urn having been preserved, its discovery has remained unrecorded in the accounts that have been given. The fragments, which have been re-adjusted by the skilful hand of Mr. Franks, were wrapped in a paper that had hitherto escaped observation amongst the pieces of bone, and upon which was found written—"Portions of Bronwen's urn sent to the British Museum. See *Cam. Briton*." This peculiarly decorated vase bears some resemblance to one of similar form disinterred by Sir R. C. Hoare in a barrow at Beckhampton, Wilts, with a skeleton placed in a cist, the legs drawn up; the cup lay close to the head.<sup>1</sup> Amongst the numerous varieties of the "drinking cup" may also be cited a specimen elaborately decorated, found by Mr. Bateman on Alsop Moor, Derbyshire.<sup>2</sup> No example, however, equals in the curious intricacy of design that which formed so

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Wilts*, vol. ii, p. 93, pl. 35. No other relics accompanied the deposit. Compare also vol. i, plates 17, 18, pp. 164, 168.

<sup>2</sup> *Vestiges*, p. 59. *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 285. The skeleton, in a contracted position, lay in a cavity in a rock under a mound. The cup was placed near the head, with a ball of pyrites and flint weapons. There were also barbed arrow-heads and bone implements.

remarkable an accompaniment of the deposit near the river Alaw; the destruction of such a relic is greatly to be regretted. It is not possible to ascertain the exact dimensions of the cup; it may have measured about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height and 4 inches in diameter; the ornament is produced by impression of a twisted cord or fibre. The annexed woodcut may be considered a fairly accurate representation of the form and proportions. (Fig. 7). The

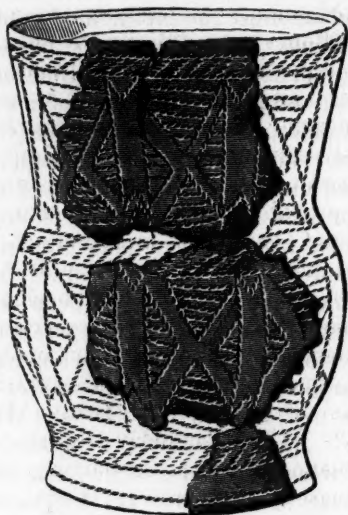


Fig. 7.—Drinking-cup. Fragments found with Bronwen's Urn.

small portion of bony remains still found in the urn having been submitted to Professor Owen, we are indebted to that distinguished anatomist for the following observations:—"The series of bones, including portions of those of the limbs and two parts of the upper jaw-bone, belongs to an adult, or nearly adult, female; these are from a body that has been burnt. One portion of the cranium (frontal bone) has not been subject to the action of fire; it may have been part of a female, but there is nothing against its having been part of a young



man. It is from a skeleton distinct from the first or burnt remains." Professor Rolleston expressed the opinion that the fragment of a skull is of a young adult, not a female, and concurred in pronouncing the burnt bones to be those of a woman; on one of them he detected a very slight bronze stain. There were clearly two interments, possibly at different periods, one of them only after cremation. The unburnt deposit may probably have been the earliest, and to this Mr. Franks suggests that the richly ornamented drinking cup may be assigned. The vases of that class, as shown by the researches of Sir R. C. Hoare, Mr. Bateman, and other careful investigators, almost invariably accompany unburnt remains, and occur with flint weapons of superior workmanship; the deposit having been mostly in a cist, or a cavity dug in chalk and the like, and covered over by a mound. Mr. Bateman states that "there is sufficient evidence to show that they belong to a period when metal was almost unknown," but that in one or two instances a very small bronze awl has been found with such drinking cups; in an interment also at East Kennett (noticed *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxiv, p. 28) a skeleton was brought to light, accompanied by a broad, thin blade of bronze, a well-wrought axe-head of stone, and a cup decorated with unusual perfection.

It will be obvious to any one conversant with the facts, so largely augmented by recent researches into British burials, that the relics with which so interesting a tradition has been associated must be assigned to a much earlier period than the days of Bronwen the Fair. The introduction of the use of bronze may indeed be stated, approximately, as having occurred about a thousand years before our era; it may be inferred that some considerable interval would elapse before its extension to the distant shores of Mona. A gratifying example of good taste and patriotic feeling for an object that may be accounted almost a national monument deserves mention. In 1820 the tenant of the farm was about to plough the field where Ynys Bronwen is situated; the

mound would thus have been nearly obliterated. The circumstance having come to the knowledge of the owner of the land, Mr. Davies, of the Menai Bridge, he forthwith gave directions for preserving the tumulus, and intimated his intention of protecting it from future injury.<sup>1</sup>

Of the first class, namely, the cinerary urns of large dimensions, belonging to the age when cremation prevailed, a good example found in Caernarvonshire was recently brought before the Archæological Institute by Mr. Turner, of Caernarvon, in whose possession it is now preserved. It had been exhibited by Miss Roberts, of Maentwrog, in 1860, in the Temporary Museum during the meeting of the Cambrian Association at Bangor, and is noticed in the catalogue as having been "found in a gravel-pit at Pen-y-glanau."<sup>2</sup> We are indebted to the

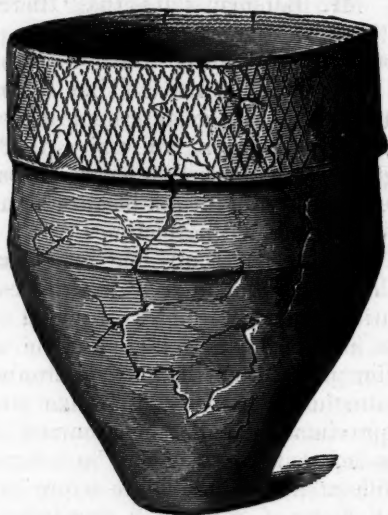


Fig. 8.—Urn found near Tomen y Mur, Caernarvonshire, the Roman Heriri Mons.  
Height, 13½ ins.; diameter, at the mouth, 11 ins.  
In the possession of Thomas Turner, Esq., Caernarvon.

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.* vol. vi, Third Series, p. 334.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Camb.* vol. vi, Third Series, p. 376. Pen-y-Glanau is about a mile and a half west of the Roman station, *Heriri Mons*. A consi-

kindness of Captain Turner, son of the present possessor, for the following information regarding the place of its discovery. The urn was found a few years since near the ancient line of way known as the *Sarn Helen*, and about a mile distant from the Roman Station, *Heriri Mons*, the site of which is now known as *Tomen y Mûr*, about two miles south of *Ffestiniog*.<sup>1</sup> The urn (fig. 8) contained incinerated bones and ashes; amongst these were found three relics deserving of notice. These are, a bronze blade (fig. 9) supposed to have been a knife or small dagger, which in its perfect state may have measured about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in breadth



Fig. 9.  
Bronze blade and relic of flint found in an urn near Tomen y Mur.



Fig. 10.  
Original size.

at the end where it was affixed by two rivets to a handle;<sup>2</sup> and an hemispherical object, apparently of flint (fig. 10)

derable quantity of pottery and Roman relics found there and in the neighbourhood was collected by the late Mr. Lloyd of Maentwrog, and bequeathed to his relative, Miss Roberts.

<sup>1</sup> Notices of this station, and of the *Sarn Helen* leading towards it, are given, *Arch. Camb.* vol. xi, Third Series, p. 215. A centurial inscription found at *Tomen y Mur* has been figured, *Archæologia*, vol. xiv, p. 276. The course of the Roman way is shewn in the map of *Britannia Secunda*, accompanying a memoir by the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, *Arch. Camb.* vol. vi, Third Series, p. 186. See also a notice by the Rev. H. L. Jones in vol. xi, Third Series, p. 215.

<sup>2</sup> Small bronze blades have repeatedly occurred in ancient interments. One (length, three inches) with three rivets was found by Sir R. C. Hoare with burnt remains at Wilsford. (*Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 209, pl. 28.) A similar implement (length, three inches and a half) with two rivets, accompanied the deposit in the trunk of an oak at Gristhorpe, Yorkshire. (*Gent. Mag.*, Dec. 1834, p. 362; *Crania Brit.*, vol. i, p. 52.) In barrows at Broughton, Lincolnshire, excavated by Mr. Arthur Trollope, a small blade of different form was also found. (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. viii, p. 346.)

of brown colour, the edge white or cream-coloured; it is possibly only a small broken pebble, such as occur often in river gravels, and it may have been preserved on account of the regularity of its form, or some peculiarity in its colour. Also a wooden implement (fig. 11),



Fig. 11.—Wooden Bodkin found in an Urn near Tomen y Mur, Carnarvonshire.  
Length, 6 ins.

measuring 6 inches in length, pierced with an eye like a bodkin. It has been supposed, possibly from this accompaniment of the deposit, that the remains may have been those of a female; this, however, is perhaps questionable. It seems that in urn-burials of the early occupants of the British Islands the burnt bones were sometimes collected from the ashes of the funereal fire and wrapped in some coarse tissue, fastened or held together by a pin, which in deposits of somewhat later times is of bronze.<sup>1</sup> The wooden object, however, here found in remarkable preservation may doubtless have appertained to the deceased person; the conjecture is, moreover, by no means inadmissible that it was placed with the ashes as a relic associated with daily life or industry. This interesting urn, which had been much fractured, has been repaired under Mr. Ready's skilful care. The colour is reddish brown; the dimensions are  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height; 11 inches in diameter at the mouth. The ornament seems to have been produced by impressing a twisted thong or sinew; possibly a twisted rush or some vegetable fibre might thus be used. Within the lip there are four parallel lines of the like corded ornament.

Pins of bone have been repeatedly noticed in British burials. Sir R. C. Hoare describes a long pin found in a barrow, with a small lance-head of gilt bronze; the pin was perforated at the larger extremity. In

<sup>1</sup> Hoare, *Ancient Wills*, vol. ii, p. 110. Some remarkable bronze pins are figured, *ibid.*, vol. i, p. 210, pl. 30.

other interments near Kingston Deverill he brought to light pins described as of ivory or bone, also a pair of tweezers, length 3 inches, deposited in a cist with burned bones, beads, and other relics.<sup>1</sup> Professor Phillips notices two needles of bone, one of them 9 inches in length, found in barrows on Acklam Wold, Yorkshire, with urns and burned remains.<sup>2</sup> Two of our most experienced investigators of mortuary relics, Mr. C. Warne and the Rev. Canon Greenwell, allude to the occurrence of such objects as comparatively frequent.<sup>3</sup> The deposit of some object of stone, valued possibly for supposed talismanic or physical virtues, or merely on account of some peculiarity in its form or colour, has been likewise recorded in several instances. Sir R. C. Hoare found a small oval pebble of red colour, with a barbed arrow-head, in a heap of burnt remains; also, in a barrow in the Heytesbury district, several pebbles of various sorts not found in the neighbourhood, eagle-stones (*ætites*) of flint, and other relics.<sup>4</sup> In a barrow near Scarborough, opened by the late Lord Londesborough, were found a flint arrow-head, a "flint graving tool," and a "small flint sphere," diameter nearly  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.<sup>5</sup>

Another urn, an example more elaborately ornamented, with lines arranged in zigzag fashion around its upper part, next claims notice. (Fig. 12.) It was found in Anglesey about five yards from the turnpike road towards Holyhead, at a spot opposite the Anglesey Arms, Menai Bridge. This urn, of light-coloured coarse ware, had apparently been imperfectly fired, and is in good preservation. It measures in height  $13\frac{1}{4}$  inches; the

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Wills*, vol. i, pp. 40, 41, 46. Bone needles are also mentioned, vol. ii, p. 11.

<sup>2</sup> *Rivers, Mountains, etc., of Yorkshire*, p. 206. In a barrow on Ayton Moor, Yorkshire, opened by Mr. Tissiman, a large cinerary urn was found. Amongst the bones lay broken arrow-heads of flint, a bone pin, and other objects. (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. vi, p. 1.)

<sup>3</sup> Warne, *Celtic Tumuli of Dorset, Personal Researches*, p. 50, tumulus 37. Memoir on barrow-burials in Yorkshire, by the Rev. W. Greenwell, *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxii, p. 256.

<sup>4</sup> *Ancient Wills*, vol. i, p. 183, pl. 22. See also p. 76.

<sup>5</sup> *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. iv, p. 103.

diameter of the mouth is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and that of the base  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; the lip is beveled off inwards; the thickness of the sides is  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch. It contained burnt bones, and was surrounded by a little protecting wall of



Fig 12.—Urn found, about 1855, near the Menai Bridge. Height,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; diameter, at the mouth,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ins.

loose stones, with a flat slab placed on the top of the vessel. It came into the possession of Mr. Fricker near Bangor. A second urn was found, which, as stated, was sent to London. In 1857 a stone relic bearing some resemblance in form to a celt or axe-head was found near the same spot. The material seemed to be limestone containing shells.

Of another urn, similar in its form and ornamentation to that last described, the fragments are in the Caernarvon Museum. They have been there deposited, with other relics, by Mr. Turner. This vessel, unfortunately broken, was brought to light in Anglesey, at Cadnant, about a mile from the Menai Bridge. The discovery occurred during the formation of a road to Beaumaris about 1825. The interment was found in the grounds at Cadnant. The fragments were given by the owner of that place to Mr. Turner's father.



About 1864 two urns, with burnt bones, were found near the landing-stage for steamers at the village of Menai Bridge. One of them was destroyed by the finders; the other came into the possession of the late Dr. Thomas, then residing in the neighbourhood. It has unfortunately perished. Within one of the urns lay a bronze pin about three inches and a half in length; one end pointed, the other flat, in like fashion as bronze "awls" often found in urns in Wiltshire, described by Sir R. C. Hoare. Capt. Griffith, Chief Constable of Anglesey, to whom we are indebted for these particulars, has kindly sent a sketch of one of the urns by his son, Mr. Glynne Griffith. It seems to have been of unusual fashion, without ornament; and, although of somewhat Roman character, it is probably British. Capt. Griffith has also sent a bronze blade lately found by him amongst burnt bones at the same spot. Length, two inches and a half; breadth, five-eighths of an inch.

By the obliging courtesy of Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Ystrad, Denbighshire, an urn found in 1852, at Bryn-yr-Orsedd, on the Nantglyn Hills in that county, has been entrusted to us for examination, and is here figured. It is a specimen of the first class, rudely fashioned, but not ungraceful in outline and proportions. (Fig. 13.) It is of dingy brown ware, imperfectly fired; the substance of the paste is black, with a few grains of quartz or some other white stone. The dimensions are—height, five inches and a quarter; diameter at the mouth, seven inches and a half; at the base, four inches and a quarter; circumference at the widest part, nearly twenty-seven inches. The ornament externally, and within the lip, consists of irregular rows of impressed markings, mostly diagonal and in herring-bone fashion, produced apparently by an implement like a blunt chisel. At the base there is a neatly rounded moulding or bead rarely found in these ancient vessels. A cinerary urn disinterred lately in the Kingston Hill gravel pits, Surrey, and brought before the Archæological Institute by Mr. W. H. Tregellas, has a somewhat similar base. A moulding

occurs likewise around the bottom of a "food-vessel" found at Arbor Low, Derbyshire, by Mr. Bateman.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Hughes has favoured us with the following particulars regarding the discovery of the vase in his possession, as related by the late Mr. William Owen. This account was read at the meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Ruthin in 1854.<sup>2</sup> Three Nantglyn quarrymen having read of treasure in tumuli, determined to search those scattered over the adjacent part of Moel Hiraethawg. That first opened was on the summit of Gorsedd Brân, about six miles south-west of Denbigh, one of the most elevated heights of the Hiraethawg range. After clearing away the earth the diggers found a heap of stones, or *carnedd*. On removing these they espied what they imagined to be an inverted pot: to their disappointment it proved to be only a stone covering a small square cist full of calcined bones, which may have been deposited in an urn that had fallen into pieces.<sup>3</sup> The cist was constructed of slabs nicely fitted together, the crevices being closed over by a coating of clay. Within twenty yards of this deposit the quarrymen opened another barrow, in which they found an urn full of burnt bones; but it was roughly handled, and destroyed. In a direct line with these barrows, and about half a mile distant to the east, there was another that proved to have been previously opened. They then proceeded to a fourth, and found an urn so soft and friable that it fell into fragments. In the fifth the treasure-seekers exposed to view two urns side by side. One was destroyed. Fortunately a quarryman passing near the spot had a trowel in his pocket. The men were now anxious to take out one entire urn, and accordingly

<sup>1</sup> *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 283. See also a cinerary urn (*ibid.*, p. 59). The fashion of the base-moulding is not distinctly shewn.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, vol. v, N. S., p. 242. The urn was sent by Mr. Hughes to the Temporary Museum on that occasion. (*Ibid.*, p. 252.)

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Owen conjectured that this was the burial-place of Brân ab Llyr, king of Britain in the first century, Gorsedd Brân having been his judicial seat. Two miles distant is Havod Caradog, the summer abode, as has been imagined, of Caractacus, son of Brân.



Fig. 13.—URN FOUND ON THE DENBIGHSHIRE HILLS, NEAR NANTGLYN.

Height  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches.



Fig. 14.—URN FOUND AT BRYN BUGAILEN, IN THE PARISH OF LLANGOLLEN.

Height 11 inches. (From a Drawing by the late Mrs. W. W. E. Wynne.)



cleared away the earth with great care with the trowel. An opening being thus made beneath the vessel, a handkerchief was drawn under it, and the relic here figured was thus happily preserved.

Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes has given a full account of another discovery in Denbighshire in 1851. The narrative of his excavations in a field called Caedegai, at Plas Heaton, two miles north-west of Denbigh, may be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.<sup>1</sup> Several interments without cremation were brought to light, and also a deposit of burnt bones, with a broken urn more than usually ornamented. This may have been a secondary deposit. It lay within a foot of the surface. In another part of the mound a skeleton was found crouched up within a cist, accompanied by a drinking cup which is figured in a subsequent part of this memoir, with the notices of mortuary vessels of that class. In the same year Mr. Ffoulkes dug into a mound at Rhiwiau, on the mountains between Denbigh and Pentrefoelas, that had been partly carried away by some treasure-seeker, who, as he was informed, found an urn with bones and a bronze dagger: the urn was covered by a stone, but not placed in a cist. A shaft was sunk by Mr. Ffoulkes in the centre of the barrow, which appeared to have been raised on a layer or floor of blue clay seamed with charcoal, under which the original surface of vegetation could be discerned, retaining an olive-green colour, but it soon became black on exposure. This tumulus appeared to have had a circle of large stones around it, leaning against the base.<sup>2</sup>

By the kindness of Mr. W. W. E. Wynne we are enabled to give a representation of an interesting urn disinterred, in July 1851, in a barrow at Bryn Bugailen Fawr, in the parish of Llangollen, Denbighshire. A full

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii, N. S., p. 274. See also *ibid.*, p. 281, Mr. Ffoulkes' account of Bedd Robin Hood, a tumulus in the parish of Llansannan, Denbighshire.

<sup>2</sup> Two urns had been found, about 1830, on the south-east side of this mound, when a portion was carted away by a neighbouring farmer. They lay about four feet under the surface.

account of the exploration, that was carried out under the direction of Mr. Wynne and Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, has been given in the *Arch. Camb.*<sup>1</sup> The accompanying woodcut (fig. 14) has been engraved from a drawing by the tasteful pencil of the late Mrs. Wynne. The deposit was found within a cairn, in a cist formed with stones set edgeways, and measuring nineteen inches by seventeen inches inside, the covering slab being only six inches below the surface of the mound. The cist was full of loamy earth. When this had been cleared out, the urn was found inverted upon a flat stone fitted to the dimensions of the depository. The vessel having been raised carefully by Mr. Ffoulkes, a large quantity of burnt bones fell out. Amongst them was a skilfully wrought flint implement (fig. 15), supposed to be a knife-blade; having

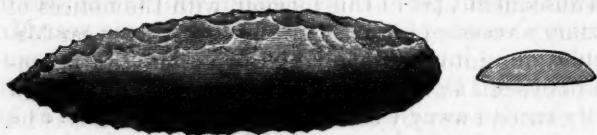


Fig. 15.—Flint Knife found in an Urn in the Parish of Llangollen.  
Scale, two-thirds original size. (With a transverse section.)

one of its sides convex, the other flat and smooth; the edges slightly serrated. Length, three inches and three quarters; greatest width, one inch. The urn, of brown colour tinged with red, measures eleven inches in height; greatest diameter, nine inches and a half; the base unusually small,—diameter about three inches and a half. The ornament consists of rows of impressed markings produced by a pointed tool, and a row of irregularly oval impressions, such as might be made by the blunt end of a stick. The former, Mr. Wynne suggests, might have been worked by the point of the flint knife. On the rim of the vessel Mr. Ffoulkes detected, by a strong magnifier, some traces of the impression of woven tissue;

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 218.

<sup>2</sup> Compare Scandinavian specimens, Prof. Nillson, *Stone Age*, translated by Sir John Lubbock, p. 39, pl. iii, fig. 60; pl. v, fig. 80. These are, however, of somewhat larger size than the knife above figured.



and he suggests the curious inference, that when the urn was inverted in depositing it within the cist, a cloth may have been tied over the mouth in order that the incinerated contents should not fall out. The cist had been constructed on a floor of blue clay overspread with ashes. This urn, Mr. Wynne informs us, was preserved at Ruthin Castle.

Another urn of this first class is in possession of our friendly archæological auxiliary at Peniarth. It was found, in 1858, by labourers employed on a gravel-bank adjoining the Caernarvon railway, at a place called Waterloo Port, about a mile from Caernarvon, on the Bangor side. Mr. Wynne has kindly sent a drawing of this urn, with an account of the discovery. The men first noticed a mound filled with human bones, as supposed. At a short distance was disinterred the urn containing calcined bones and ashes. It is of red colour, and it measures 11 inches in height; diameter, at the mouth, nearly 8 ins.; at the base,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. In form it bears general resemblance to the urns found near Tomeny-Mur and the Menai, before described (see figs. 8, 12, *ante*), but the upper part, which bears three rows of herring-bone ornament, has a more marked projection, and the neck or hollow portion below, which in those examples is plain, is also worked with a herring-bone pattern. The deposit lay about twenty yards from the shore of the Menai. Mr. Turner, of Caernarvon, describes the spot as near the Tycoch boundary fence. He visited it shortly after the discovery, and found a deep bed of loose gravel that appeared to be in its original state; and, with the exception of the small excavation made for the urn, no trace of any other deposit was to be seen in the railway cutting. This part of the shores of the Menai was doubtless the field of many conflicts. It is not far from the scene of the crossing by Suetonius, and is full of ancient vestiges.

A cinerary urn inverted on a layer of black ashes, and enclosing burnt bones, was found, in 1851, in a large *carnedd*, sixteen yards in diameter, on the farm of

Penyberth, or Gloucester Hall, five miles north of Aberystwyth, as stated by Mr. Claridge, the tenant. A short notice was given in the *Arch. Camb.* by Mr. T. O. Morgan of Aberystwyth, to whose courtesy we are indebted also for some further particulars and drawings. Mr. Claridge had endeavoured to clear the spot of stones, and after hauling away several loads, a pitched paving appeared leading to the centre of the heap. At the end of this pavement lay a flagstone covering a cist, in which the urn was found. The floor of the cist was also paved. Amongst the burnt bones lay a bronze pin: length, two inches and three-quarters. The urn was imperfectly baked, and fell into fragments. It had been ornamented with lines crossing each other diagonally, forming a chequy pattern. Some years before a similar urn was found by Mr. Claridge's father in this carnedd.<sup>1</sup>

Another discovery had previously occurred, in 1840, at Pwll-isaf, six miles from Aberystwyth, in the parish of Llanilar. An urn was found in the centre of a barrow; also a small cup enclosed in the urn, well baked, and in perfect preservation. The ornament on these vases consists of zigzag and fretty patterns: one of them, which is worked with skill and precision, apparently produced by a twisted cord or fibre. The patterns on the small urn seem to have been scored by a pointed implement. It measures two inches in height, three inches in diameter; the bottom is quite plain. Mr. Williams states that about 1835 a small urn of similar fashion was found near Holywell, but unfortunately broken.<sup>2</sup>

A remarkable barrow in Denbighshire, called Yr Orsedd Wen, about two miles west of Selattyn, was excavated by Mr. Wynne in 1850, by permission of the late

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., pp. 164, 334. See also, in vol. xiii, Third Series, p. 284, an account by Mr. J. G. Williams of Gloucester Hall, communicated to the Cambrian Meeting at Machynlleth, 1866, in a memoir on encampments and other vestiges in Cardiganshire, and their connexion with the mines of the district. The farm on which the discovery occurred is there called Penrhyncoch.

<sup>2</sup> Exhibited by Mr. Morgan at the Cambrian Meeting at Welshpool, 1856. *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, Third Series, p. 366.

F. R. West, Esq. Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes has related in full detail the curious results of this exploration, and stated the reasons for supposing it to be the tomb of Gwen, one of the sons of Llywarch Hen, prince of the Cumbrrian Britons in the sixth century.<sup>1</sup> The interment had been without cremation, but charcoal or burnt earth was found in considerable quantities in the mound. Just over the left breast, and where the right hand seemed to have rested, lay a fragment of a bronze blade, probably a dagger. There was also, higher up in the cairn, a piece of iron, possibly part of a weapon. The bronze relic may have measured, in its perfect state, about six inches and three-quarters in length; and about two inches and a quarter in breadth at the end, where it was attached to the haft by three rivets. Mr. Wynne's notices of the discovery were accompanied by a drawing that shewed the probable form and dimensions of the weapon by comparison with a perfect blade found with other objects of bronze at Ebnall, near Oswestry, and about three miles from Orsedd Wen.<sup>2</sup>

Through Mr. Wynne's investigations of sepulchral remains in Merionethshire, in conjunction with Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, much valuable information has been obtained.<sup>3</sup> The record of their operations in 1851 is given in the *Arch. Camb.*, commencing with *carneddau* in the parish of Llanegryn. In none of these, however, was any urn found. Also of similar remains on part of the Cader Idris chain, and elsewhere. In one instance bones of a horse were found, and the remains of other animals, as pronounced by the late Mr. Quekett. The

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 9. At about half a mile from the barrow there is a carn in which twelve urns with burnt remains were found. (*Ibid.*, p. 12.)

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 15. See the various types of dagger blades, Kemble, *Horæ Ferales*, p. 155, pl. vii. At the Cambrian Meeting at Ruthin, 1854, the fragment above mentioned, and also an urn described as found at Orsedd, were exhibited by Mr. Wynne in the Temporary Museum. This urn was, however, that before described, from Bryn Bugailen. (Fig. 14.) (*Ibid.*, vol. v, N. S., pp. 238, 252.)

<sup>3</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, N. S., pp. 65, 96, 214, etc.

interments had been by cremation, and in cists. Mr. Wynne states that no well ascertained discovery of any urn has occurred in his district of Merionethshire. He had been informed that one had been found in raising stones on the mountains near Barmouth. This absence of urn-burial he attributes to the want of any suitable clay for pottery. The cists, as he observes, are remarkably regular in form; owing, doubtless, to the abundance of slaty material for their construction. The cap-stones were of great size and weight, but fashioned with less regularity. Mr. Wynne noticed especially the small quantity of bones, all calcined, found in any of the cists. In one they lay in small heaps at different sides of the cist. A single flint flake only was found. The material does not occur in Merionethshire. The carnedds examined by Mr. Wynne were mostly enclosed by circles of stones, which are never of great height. Whenever he had observed a ring of stones on the mountains, he felt assured that a carnedd had existed there.

By courteous permission of the Society of Antiquaries a beautiful group of urns found near the southern shores of the Principality is here placed before the reader, including two cinerary vessels of somewhat unusual fashion; but of which one, at least, may be assigned to the first class of these mortuary vases. (See woodcuts, fig. 16.) They were found, in 1855, by Mr. J. T. Dillwyn Llewelyn, in a carn on waste land about five miles west-north-west of Swansea, known as Mynydd Carn Goch (the Mountain of the Red Carn). The heap measured ninety feet or upwards in diameter, and about four feet only in height, but some sixty years ago there was a pile of large stones that were removed to make a road. Within, at about eight or twelve inches from the surface, there was a circle of stones nearly concentric with the circuit of the carn. The largest of the three urns here figured, and which measures ten inches and three-quarters in height, had apparently been deposited in the ground before the carn was raised, having been placed below the original surface. After the vessel had been interred

in the cavity formed to receive it, the space around the deposit seems to have been filled in with charcoal (supposed to be of fir-wood), and the whole was covered by a flat slab. The urn next in size, which measures about



Fig. 16.—Three Urns found at Mynydd Carn Goch, near Swansen. Height of the largest Urn, 10½ ins. Presented to the British Museum by Mr. J. T. Dillwyn Llewelyn.

seven inches in height, was found above the original level. It was placed, inverted, on a flat stone. This urn may have contained a second deposit. It should, perhaps, in its original intention, be regarded as a variety of the "food-vessel." The smallest, which measures about two inches in height by three inches and a half in diameter, is pierced with small holes at the side. This curious little vessel, of the "incense-cup" type, lay near the western margin of the cairn. It is figured on a larger scale in the notices hereafter given of the curious little urns of that class. (See fig. 25, *infra*.) Charred wood was found throughout the mound in large layers, especially near the spot where urns or bones occurred: the latter were principally within the vessels, and were almost wholly human. These urns have been presented

by Mr. Llewelyn to the British Museum, where the series of this class of early relics is still scanty.<sup>1</sup>

Several interesting illustrations might be cited of the mortuary usages, that varied in some respects according to local conditions of the surface or the soil. The ready supply, for instance, of slabs suited for the sepulchral cist, or of loose stones for raising the cairn, would necessarily lead to certain modifications in the funereal deposit. Of the cist, or diminutive chamber constructed within the mound, the discoveries made by Mr. Llewelyn at Carn Goch, as before cited, supply instructive illustrations. One of the remarkable examples formerly figured in the *Arch. Camb.* is here reproduced, in which



Fig. 17.—Cist enclosing Urns found in a Mound on Mynydd Carn Goch, near Swansea, Glamorganshire, in 1855, by Mr. J. T. Dillwyn Llewelyn.

<sup>1</sup> *Proceedings, Soc. Antig.*, vol. iv, p. 303. Mr. Llewelyn has given some further notices of this cairn in the *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, Third Series, p. 63, where a ground-plan and section of Carn Goch may be found. Amongst other results of researches there made, in 1855, are noticed cists cut in the substratum, with bones and ashes. One of the cists, of cylindrical form, contained bones, as supposed, of the wild boar. A large urn, much broken, was brought to light in another cist. It measured more than thirteen inches in height, and was much ornamented by impressions of twisted thongs or reeds. Representations of some fragments are given shewing the varied ornamentation. (*Ibid.*, p. 65.)



the large inverted urn appears protected by flat pieces of rock that were, doubtless, easily obtained in those parts of Glamorganshire.<sup>1</sup> (See fig. 17.) It is not without a certain deep interest that we mark the feeling of pious affection or respect to the remains of the relative or the chieftain,—the desire for preservation of their ashes, the careful precaution against their mingling with the common earth,—that might seem darkly to shadow forth some notion of a future existence.

It may deserve notice in regard to cist-burials that examples not unfrequently occur in Wales in which the corpse had been deposited unburnt, either crouched up or extended at full length, and it is probable that some of these deposits may be referred to times anterior to the practice of cremation. About the year 1860 the remains of five skeletons were found in making a road at Carreglwyd in Anglesey, the seat of the late Mr. R. Trygarn Griffith, in the parish of Llanfaethlu. From the remains, which were much decayed, the bodies seemed to have been stretched out at full length; four of them appeared to have been of small stature, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet, the fifth had been nearly 5 feet in height. They had been placed upon rough stones, and were surrounded by other stones in the form of a rude coffin or chest, but apparently without any covering-stones. The bones had mostly been reduced to dust. These graves were sunk about 2 feet in the clay below the general surface of the field. From the appearance of the ground there had, in all probability, been a mound over the graves, but it had been removed, the spot being near the lodge-entrance to Mr. Griffith's house. The direction in which the bodies had been buried appeared in this instance to have been east and west. Each corpse had a separate cist of rough stones; no object of bronze, no ornament of metal, of jet, or of amber was found. According to tradition, a battle was fought with the Danes near Carreglwyd; a large upright stone or maenhir, about a mile

<sup>1</sup> See the detailed account of the discovery, *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. ii, p. 65.

distant from the interments in question, has been traditionally regarded as marking the spot where that conflict occurred; there is, however, no distinctive feature in the discovery above related that would associate it with the invasions of the marauding Northmen.

CLASS II.—Of the second class, the urns designated by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare "Incense Cups," a very curious example has been found, with several other sepulchral vessels, near Bryn Seiont, Caernarvonshire, not far from the site of Segontium. (Fig. 18.) It lay within a large cinerary urn that was unfortunately broken into fragments by the finders. It is to be regretted that the form and ornamental peculiarities of that vessel are not known; these little cups, especially of so curious a fashion as the specimen in question, have rarely occurred in Wales. As already noticed, they have commonly been found associated with the large cinerary vessels of the early races, although probably not with the most ancient of their interments. The cup is formed with considerable skill; the paneled compartments are arranged lozengewise, with open work, suggesting a certain resemblance to a little basket; some of the mouldings are impressed with irregularly formed punctures. The bottom of this vessel is very curiously wrought with bands disposed spirally in contrary directions; the upper series of these bands, six in number, is marked with punctures or dots like those already mentioned; the bands, as will be seen by the woodcut, radiate from a central disc that is impressed with a small cross surrounded by dots. (Fig. 19.) Although this cruciform ornament may probably have no special or symbolical significance, it is doubtless remarkable that it occurs likewise on several other examples. On the bottom of another of these "incense cups" found in South Wales, having likewise lozenge apertures around its circumference, a cruciform ornament is found of even more remarkable fashion than on the Bryn Seiont vessel. A representation of this cup is here given. (See figs. 20, 21.) It was found in a carnedd or stone heap at Meinau'r Gwyr in the parish



Fig. 18.—INCENSE CUP FOUND IN A SEPULCHRAL URN NEAR BRYN SEIONT,  
CARNARVONSHIRE.

(In possession of the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, of Mensifron, Anglesey.)

Height nearly 2 inches, diameter  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

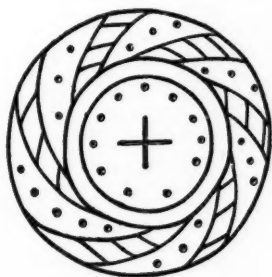


Fig. 19.—INCISED ORNAMENT ON THE BOTTOM OF THE CUP FOUND NEAR  
BRYN SEIONT.



Fig. 20.—INCENSE CUP FOUND IN A CARNEDD OR STONE HEAP AT MEINAU'R GWYR, IN THE PARISH OF LLANDYSSILIO, PEMBROKESHIRE.

(Orig. size.)



Fig. 21.—CRUCIFORM ORNAMENT ON THE BOTTOM OF THE INCENSE CUP FOUND AT MEINAU'R GWYR.

(Orig. size.)

of Llandyssilio, Pembrokeshire.<sup>1</sup> A small sword or dagger of bronze is stated to have accompanied the deposit. A circle of large stones formerly existed near the

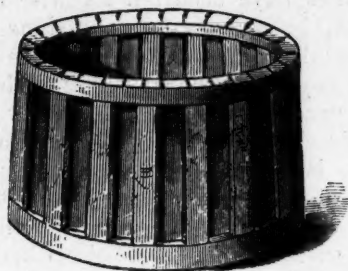


Fig. 22.—Small Urn found at Llandyssilio.

spot. Another very singular little vessel was likewise found at Meinau'r Gwyr; a representation is given by Mr. Fenton, who describes it as resembling "a miniature Stonehenge," being fashioned with upright projecting ribs that meet a rim at the top of the drum-shaped urn, and may remind us of a certain general resemblance to the trilithons of the massive monument in Wiltshire. (See fig. 22.) He adverts to a somewhat similar urn in the Heytesbury Museum, but rather larger.<sup>2</sup>

The strange notion suggested by the late Mr. John Fenton in his account of this curious discovery can scarcely be accepted. He observes that these little ves-

<sup>1</sup> See a memoir by the late Mr. John Fenton, son of the author of the "Tour in Pembrokeshire" (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. vi, 3rd Series, p. 32). This cup was in possession of the late Rev. E. Harris of Bryndyssil, but the bronze blade had unfortunately been lost.

<sup>2</sup> The little vessel to which Mr. Fenton referred was found by Sir R. C. Hoare with burnt bones and ornaments of amber and gold in a barrow at Normanton. (*Ancient Wills*, vol. i, pl. xxv, p. 201.) The cup is flat; diameter, four inches and a half; height about one inch; and formed with a series of narrow, vertical apertures, presenting the appearance of an arcade of oblong openings. Sir Richard mentions that "an enthusiastic antiquary who was present at the opening of this barrow fancied that he could trace a design taken from the outward circle of Stonehenge."

sels "may have appertained to inhabitants of diminutive stature that existed among the Celtic tribes at a pre-historic period;" he adds that vestiges of such a supposed race of pygmies have occurred likewise in Wiltshire, with very small bronze weapons and stone celts.<sup>1</sup>

The cup found near Bryn Seiont, now in possession of the Rev. W. Wynn Williams, is of pale brown colour. It measures nearly 2 inches in height by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. No example of the like form and elaborate fashion, it is believed, has hitherto been noticed in Wales; it may, however, be compared with other "incense cups" of more simple character found in the Principality, such as that above described, from Llandyssilio, and another, which differs from it in not having compartments of open work, being only pierced with small perforations as if for suspension. This last, likewise from Pembrokeshire, was brought to light in a *carnedd* near Cronllwyn. Three of these little vessels were, in that instance, as related by Mr. Fenton, placed around an urn of unusually large dimensions, that had measured nearly 3 feet in height.<sup>2</sup> Such small urns, he observes, had occasionally been found placed within those of larger size in mounds or "*carneddau*"; from the perforations in the sides and underneath, and also from the very singular shape of these vessels, it might be presumed that they were filled with some combustible or oleaginous substances and suspended over the sepulchral fire to add force to the flame.<sup>3</sup> In these

<sup>1</sup> This supposition was brought under the consideration of the Cambrian Archæological Association by Mr. Fenton at their Cardigan Meeting. (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. v, 3rd Series, p. 331.) Mr. Greenwell has noticed the occurrence of such "toy implements." (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 243, note 3.) The most singular relic of this description is a very diminutive, socketed celt of bronze, found in a barrow at Hessleskew on the Yorkshire Wolds. It measures barely an inch in length. (Memoirs, Meeting Archæological Instit. at York, Museum Catalogue, p. 27. See also the *Crania Britannica*.)

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 334.

<sup>3</sup> Fenton, *Tour in Pembrokeshire*, p. 580; see pl. II, fig. 7. Some interesting particulars are there given in connexion with interments and burial-urns in that part of Wales. The upper part of the cup



conclusions Mr. Fenton seems to have found, whilst engaged on his tour through Pembrokeshire, a very able guide and coadjutor—the first reliable authority in regard to sepulchral vestiges of the earlier periods in these islands—Sir R. Colt Hoare. Subsequent investigations have not adduced any fact, so far as we are aware, opposed to the conjecture that has given the designation “thuribles” to the diminutive vessels in question, or suggestive of any probable explanation of their use. The supposition that they were intended to be hung up above the level of the eye may seem in some degree confirmed by the occurrence of ornament on the under surface, wrought with considerable care, and, with one exception, never found, so far as we are aware, on the bottom of any urn of the other types, in which also any similar adjustment for suspension is very rarely, if ever, provided.

An “incense cup” of simple fashion, of interest as bearing on the under side punctured ornamentation in cruciform arrangement, is in the possession of Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes. It was found in some farming operations at Bryn Crûg, near Llanfair Isgaer, about two miles from Caernarvon, and about half a mile east of the road towards Bangor. The name Crûg, a mound, seems to indicate that there had been a barrow at the spot, but it had been removed. In cutting a trench the labourers met with two cinerary urns, inverted one over the other; the space between the two vessels being apparently filled with charcoal and earth. The burnt bones were enclosed within the innermost urn; amongst them was the cup (fig. 23); also a bronze pin about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in length. No other relic, as the finders assured Mr. Ffoulkes, was found; he suspected that the bronze relic, now lost, was only part of the object that lay with the bones, the remainder being probably secreted, from a supposition

that he has figured is ornamented with a trellised or lozengy pattern, but without open work. It is not stated whether any markings were to be seen scored or incised on the bottom, as on the specimen found at Llandyssilio. See figs. 20, 21, *supra*.

that it was of more precious metal than bronze. He was at Caernarvon at the time of the discovery, and forthwith visited the spot to examine the fragments of the two urns and their contents. It was stated that similar discoveries had previously occurred at the same place. The cup, ornamented roughly by vertical rows of irregular round punctures, five rows of similar dots around the lower part, and one within the lip, is of light reddish brown ware, with a few little pebbles imbedded in the paste. On the bottom, which is slightly convex, is the cruciform ornament (fig. 24). Height,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches; diameter, at the mouth,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches; at the base,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch; thickness, rather more than a quarter of an inch. There are no perforations on the sides, as frequently found in cups of this class. The circumstance that in this interment the deposit had been protected with such especial



Fig. 23.

"Incense Cup" found at Bryn Crâg, and cruciform Ornament on its bottom (orig. size).

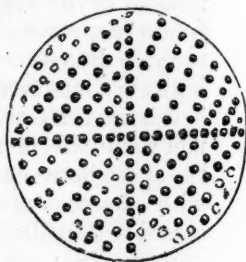


Fig. 24.

care by two urns, one within the other, has rarely, if ever, been noticed in ancient burials. These urns, of which Mr. Ffoulkes has preserved fragments, seem to have been of large dimensions, with impressed or incised ornaments around the upper part, consisting of irregular diagonal markings not arranged in any formal

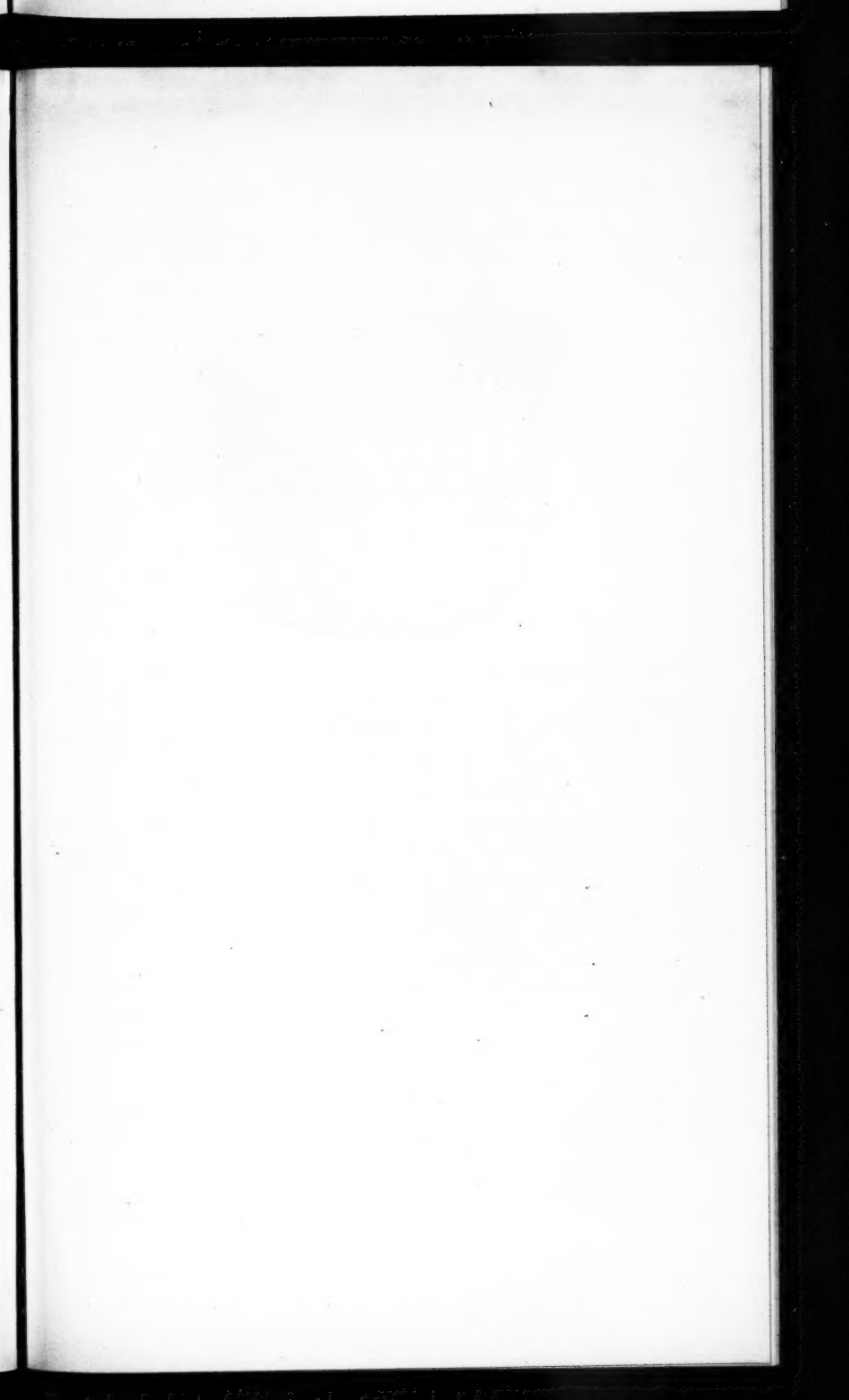




Fig. 25.—INCENSE CUP, FOUND WITH A LARGE URN AT MYNYDD CARN GOCH,  
NEAR SWANSEA.

(Orig. size. British Museum.)

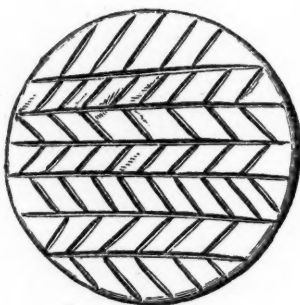


Fig. 26.—INCISED ORNAMENT ON THE BOTTOM OF AN INCENSE CUP FOUND  
AT MYNYDD CARN GOCH.

(Orig. size.)

design. The paste is very coarse and badly compacted, brown externally and black within, the walls of these broken vessels being of considerable thickness. Crûg was the property of the late Mr. Griffith, of Llanfair, by whom the cup and fragments were given to his relative, Mr. Ffoulkes.

Another interment was found at Crûg, about 1855, with urns that unfortunately were not preserved; it is stated that they resembled in character the larger urns that accompanied the cup above described. With this deposit were brought to light three objects of bronze: a small blade with a flat tang for insertion into a haft; a pin or implement with a flat head pierced with three holes; the length of this object when perfect may have been about 6 inches; and a small celt of peculiar type, length  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, with a pierced loop or ear at either side, at about mid-length. This object approaches most nearly to the class of palstaves, but there is no stop-ridge, only a very slightly raised space between the side-loops; bronze palstaves, or other relics of this description with two side-loops, are very rare. These relics are figured, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxv.

The decoration scored or incised on the bottoms of "incense cups" is much varied, and in several instances does not present the cruciform type of which examples have been given. Some observations on that remarkable ornament will be given hereafter. A curious example of these mysterious little mortuary vessels is that already noticed as found by Mr. Llewelyn with two urns in a cist at Carn Goch. (See fig. 16, *supra*.) They have been presented to the British Museum. The bottom of this Pembrokeshire specimen, here figured of the original size (fig. 25) is ornamented with parallel rows of diagonal scoring, forming a herring-bone pattern over its entire surface. (Fig. 26.) At the side of this vessel are perforations, as on many other urns of this class.

Several of these little cups have occurred in other sepulchral deposits in the Principality, of which some have been briefly noticed previously. In a carn on

Trecastle Mountain, Brecknockshire, Mr. Holford found, about 1820, a small turbinated specimen, in form resembling that from Meinau'r Gwyr (fig. 20, *supra*), but without any ornament.

A brief notice of some other examples of the "incense cup" found in various parts of England may be acceptable to our readers. One, elaborately worked, pierced also with lozenge and oval apertures over the whole surface, was brought to light in 1849, with a large cinerary urn, in a barrow at Bulford, near Amesbury.<sup>1</sup> The form is unusually elegant; this cup, of dark brown colour, measures 3 inches in height by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in diameter. Two bronze pins or "awls" and some little beads of a white coralloid material occurred with it. These are doubtless the common chalk fossils (*orbitolina globularis*) that occur both solid and perforated, the perforation being

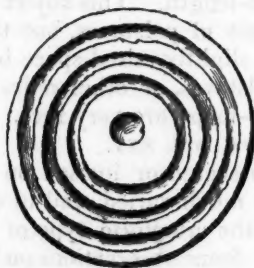


Fig. 27.—Ornament incised on the bottom of an Incense Cup found at Bulford, Wilts.  
Orig. size.

often as smooth and straight as if artificial.<sup>2</sup> On the under side of the base an ornament is deeply incised, as here shown. (Fig. 21.) The concentric circles are traced

<sup>1</sup> Figured *Arch. Journ.*, vol. vi, p. 319. The circles on the bottom are not there noticed. A thurible almost identical in form to the Bulford specimen, but without any open work, was found at Throwley, Staffordshire, and is figured by Mr. Jewitt, *Life of Wedgwood*, p. 12.

<sup>2</sup> We are indebted to Mr. E. T. Stevens, to whose exertions and intelligence the admirable arrangement of the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury is mostly due, for information regarding these fossil beads, which are found frequently in the Wiltshire drift with implements of flint of the palæolithic type. (Catal. Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, p. 9.)



with great precision, and they bear a certain resemblance to some of the mysterious rock-markings that have recently excited so much attention in Northumberland, North Britain, and other localities, as described by Mr. George Tate and Sir James Simpson.<sup>1</sup> A similar ornament occurs on the unique gold cup found in a cist near the Cheese-wring, in Cornwall, and preserved, as treasure trove of the Duchy, in a small collection of objects of interest formed by the late Prince Consort at Osborne. By gracious permission of Her Majesty and of the Prince of Wales, it was lately brought for the inspection of the Archæological Institute by Mr. Smirke, and it has been published in their Journal.<sup>2</sup> It is scarcely needful to observe how frequently the concentric circles occur as a type of British or "Celtic" ornament.

A curious "incense cup," figured in the *Archæologia*, was found near the "Nine Ladies" on Stanton Moor, Derbyshire. It measures about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height by 3 inches in diameter; the form is cylindrical like a small barrel; it is fashioned with triangular openings in zig-zag design around the upper part, and pierced on each of its sides with two perforations (about an inch apart), probably for the purpose of suspension.<sup>3</sup> It was found in a large urn with the unusual accompaniment of a cover in form of a disc of baked clay. In another example the upper part of the cup is entirely closed and impressed with corded lines, trellis-fashion; the lower part is formed with narrow diagonal slits. The dimensions are  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. It was found on Clayton Hill, near Brighton, and it contained

<sup>1</sup> *The Ancient British Sculptured Rocks of Northumberland*, by Geo. Tate, F.G.S. (Alnwick, 1865; twelve plates). The remarkable volume published under the auspices of the Antiquaries of Scotland, by Sir J. Simpson, Bart., and forming part of their *Proceedings* (vol. vi, Appendix), comprises all examples of the markings hitherto noticed in various parts of the British islands.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxiv, p. 192.

<sup>3</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. viii, p. 59. An example from co. Tyrone is wholly pierced with triangular openings, so that the circumference is entirely of open work. (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. i, p. 244.)

a circular object of very curious character, a little locket of vitrified paste of light blue colour.<sup>1</sup> The fashion of the "incense cups" is singularly varied; Sir Richard Colt Hoare gives several examples, two of them covered with bosses, like a bunch of grapes, in his *Ancient Wilts*.<sup>2</sup> In the collection of Wiltshire relics found by one of our most sagacious investigators, Dr. Thurnam, three "thuribles" are preserved. Of these interesting examples two are doubly perforated on one side only; these cups are elaborately ornamented; on the bottom, in one instance, two concentric circular lines are incised; on the other cup, which has no lateral perforations, are two concentric circles, close to the margin of the base, with two rows of dots that recall the fashion of the bronze British shields with circular ribs and rows of studs alternately. These cups, which seem peculiar to the British Islands, have occurred likewise not uncommonly in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and in Scotland, mostly enclosed within cinerary urns of large dimensions.

CLASS III.—Of the third class of sepulchral urns, designated "Food-vessels," no well characterised specimen has hitherto been noticed, so far as we are aware, in Anglesey or Wales. The small urns that accompanied incinerated deposits at Porth Dafarch, before noticed in this memoir (figs. 3, 5), may possibly belong to this division, as they have no lateral perforations, and possess none of the usual features of the "incense cup." They seem more suited to have served as food-vessels.

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Journal*, vol. xix, p. 185, where both the urn and locket are figured. An "incense-cup" found in a "bell-barrow" at Beedon, Berks, is given *ibid.*, vol. vii, p. 66, with another from the Malvern Hills. See also a good example from Dorset (vol. xii, p. 193); and two richly decorated cups found at Woodyates in the same county. (Warne's *Celtic Tumuli*, pl. 2, from Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*). Mr. Greenwell found one in a barrow in Yorkshire (*ibid.*, vol. xxii, fig. 12, p. 247). See various other forms of the "incense-cup" in Akerman's *Archæol. Index*. Two remarkable specimens found by Mr. Tissiman on Eytton Moor, Yorkshire, are figured *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. vi, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i, pl. 24, p. 199. See also *Diary of a Dean*, by the late Very Rev. Dr. Merewether; antiquities found near Avebury, figs. 3, 4, p. 44.

In the neighbourhood of Tenby there are a considerable number of barrows ; some of them have from time to time been examined, and a more complete investigation was projected, on occasion of the meeting of the Cambrian Association at Tenby, in 1851 ; this, however, having been deferred, the late Mr. Dearden undertook the excavation of a few barrows on the Ridgeway and the British line of road between Tenby and Pembroke. He has recorded the results in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, with a map showing the position of the grave-hills ; several relics found in that known as Carew Beacon are there figured. The interments were in cists without cremation ; in one instance the floor of the cist was paved with round pebbles.<sup>1</sup> Further excavations of barrows in those parts of Pembrokeshire have been made by the Rev. Gilbert N. Smith, rector of Gurfreston, to whom we are indebted for the following particulars, with drawings and photographs of the mortuary vessels. Some of the mounds are slightly raised above the surface, not more than 2 feet ; others, locally called beacons, have an elevation of 20 feet or thereabouts. The general character of the contents shows, as Mr. Smith infers, that they are sepulchres of a poor and degenerate race. Sometimes more than one urn has accompanied the deposit ; occasionally, besides the urn, heaps of scattered bones have been found in some other part of the barrow, but in all instances burned. One mound, however, was an exception. It contained a regular cistvaen with a skeleton ; it appeared that a lump of limestone had been laid on the abdomen ; the cover of the cist was of a different material, old red sandstone.<sup>2</sup> Of the urns obtained in Mr. Smith's excavations two are here figured ; both of these seem to belong to the class of " food-vessels," comparatively rare in the Principality ; one is of simple fashion (fig. 28,) the ornament

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 291.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Smith observes that the singular fact here noticed recalled the popular practice, in the west of England and some other parts, of placing a plate of salt on the stomach of the corpse.

consisting only of three rows of vertical impressions; this vessel measures  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height.<sup>1</sup> The second is a specimen of remarkable and elaborate fashion (fig. 29,) decorated with scored and impressed work, with bands also of zig-zag ornament, that seem to have been



Fig. 28. Height,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins.



Fig. 29. Height, 4 ins.

"Food-Vessels" found by the Rev. G. N. Smith near Tenby.

tooled out with more than usual skill. There are also markings within the lips. Height, 4 inches; greatest breadth, 5 inches. It has a groove round the middle, in which are two projections or stop-ridges; in other examples of this rare variety of the "food-vessel" these appliances are more numerous, four or even five in number, and are pierced in the direction of the groove with holes just sufficient to pass a small cord. Remarkable examples found in Derbyshire are figured in the *Crania Britannica* and in Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's *Memoir on the Early Potteries of Staffordshire*; other varieties of urns thus provided with means probably for suspension have occurred in the northern parts of England and in

<sup>1</sup> Compare an urn of somewhat similar fashion found in a cist with burnt bones at Arbor Lowe, Derbyshire. (Bateman, *Vestiges*, p. 65; *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 283.) In this interment a second urn more elaborately decorated, a "food-vessel," was placed at the side of the other.

Scotland.<sup>1</sup> They recall certain peculiar Scandinavian types, of which some examples are provided with covers that were kept in place by cords passing through the pierced ears or projecting ridges. A very curious vessel with such pierced ridges found in a barrow at Derby Dale is figured by Mr. Jewitt in his memoir above cited. It is much ornamented with corded impressions. Mr. Jewitt considers it to belong to the cinerary vessels, but it seems probable that it should be associated with the third class, now under consideration.<sup>2</sup> It is difficult to explain the intention of the little stop-ridges that are not pierced, and project so slightly that it may have been scarcely practicable to pierce them, as in the specimen found by Mr. Smith and some others; in these the original use of the groove seems forgotten. Mr. Smith possesses many fragments of other urns of larger size; it is to be regretted that a full report of the burial-mounds near Tenby should not have been recorded.

A good example of the food-vessel of this type, richly decorated, and having four knobs or ears at regular distances apart, is preserved in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland; height, nearly 5 inches. It was found with unburnt remains in a short stone cist in Forfarshire.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wetton Hill barrow, *Crania Brit.*, decade 11, 12, p. 3; Bateman, *Vestiges*, p. 83; Jewitt, introd. to *Life of Wedgwood*, p. 11; *Reliquary*, vol. iii, p. 165. See a remarkable little urn found near Edinburgh (*Archæol. Scot.*, vol. ii, p. 76; Wilson, *Prehist. Annals*, vol. i, p. 422). The pierced projections, five in number, are in this instance developed into vertical ribs extending to about two-thirds of the height of the urn. Another like urn was found in a cist under a cairn at Tolcraik, Midlothian.

<sup>2</sup> Worsaae, *Afbildninger*, select examples from the Copenhagen Museum; Stone Age, figs. 71, 73. See the classification of Scandinavian urns, *Guide to Northern Archaeology*, edited by the late Earl of Ellesmere, p. 42; Nilsson, *Age of Stone*, edit. by Sir John Lubbock, pl. 10, fig. 209.

<sup>3</sup> *Proceedings Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. v, p. 82, where is also figured a food-vessel of more simple fashion, likewise found in Forfarshire with a skeleton in a short cist. See a curious specimen with a medial groove, but no ridges at intervals, found by Mr. Tindall near Bridlington (Wright, *Archæol. Essays*, vol. i, p. 29). Also another with a deep

For the curious example next to be described we are indebted again to the kindness of Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes. This urn (fig. 30) was found about 1840 in a carn on some enclosed mountain land called Mynydd-y-Bryn, about a mile to the north of Glan-yr-afon house, the residence of J. Hamer, Esq., in the parish of Llanyblodwell, Shropshire; the spot, however, where the carn is situated, if not actually within the county of Denbigh, is on its immediate confines. In clearing the land of



Fig. 30.—Urn found near Glan-yr-afon, borders of Denbighshire.

stones to render it fit for ploughing the carn was brought to light. The precise circumstances have unfortunately not been recorded, but it is stated that the urn was placed within a cist, and was inverted over a deposit of burnt bones. No weapon or other relic was noticed in this deposit. The urn, measuring 5 inches in height by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the widest part, is of a reddish brown colour, of hard and close texture, better fired than British urns usually are. The design of the ornament that covers the

groove and singularly overhanging mouldings, from Monsal Dale, Derbyshire, found with a skeleton of a child. (Ll. Jewitt, *Celtic Pottery, Reliquary*, vol. ii, p. 68.)



entire surface, the under side excepted, which is perfectly plain, suggests an imitation of interlaced or basket work, bound around by twisted cords at intervals; it is wrought in a somewhat unusual manner, not being impressed or scored, as in most examples, but tooled or chased with considerable skill. The form is inelegant; the rectangular arrangement in the ornament is very singular. Mr. Hamer assured Mr. Ffoulkes that this urn bore traces of gilding internally, but that they had worn off; this appearance, however, may have been caused by fragments of mica or by pyrites, of which Mr. Ffoulkes perceived a portion inside the mouth. A Scottish urn similar in general form and dimensions ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches at the mouth) may be mentioned as presenting also features of resemblance in some of its details, but the arrangement of ornament is vandyked, not in rectangular compartments, and the work is less deeply tooled.<sup>1</sup>

Although used as a cinerary urn, for some special cause that it is now impossible to ascertain, the urn that Mr. Hamer has kindly permitted us to publish may probably be assigned to the class of food-vessels; it presents, however, some analogy in its form to that of the drinking-cups, with which perhaps it should be associated. The urns of this class, it has been already observed, usually accompany unburnt remains; their varied fashion has been well illustrated by Sir Richard C. Hoare, and also by the late Mr. Bateman in his works on sepulchral vestiges in Derbyshire.<sup>2</sup> The ornament is mostly wrought by pointed or blunt implements, of wood probably or bone, and it is frequently found only on the upper part of the vessel.

<sup>1</sup> This fine urn is preserved in the Peterhead Museum. It was found in a barrow at Savock, Aberdeenshire, and is figured *Catal. Mus. Archæol. Inst.*, Edinburgh Meeting, p. 11, plate of urns, fig. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Bateman, *Derbyshire Antiquities*; see also his *Ten Years' Diggings*, and the detailed catalogue of his museum at Youlgrave. The permanent preservation of that very instructive collection has been ensured, as far as practicable, by the provisions of Mr. Bateman's will. Mr. Greenwell figures two examples of the food-vessel from Yorkshire grave-hills. (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 260, figs. 8, 17.)



CLASS IV.—We now proceed to describe the examples of the fourth group, the "Drinking Cups," according to the classification previously given. Vessels of this peculiar and highly decorated type are not uncommon in Wiltshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire and some other parts of England, but no specimen appears to have been noticed that had occurred in Anglesey or in Wales.

The most striking example that we have now to bring under notice is presented by the fragments that had for some years remained unheeded, as already stated, amongst the incinerated contents of the "Urn of Bronwen," at the British Museum. By the sagacity and skill of Mr. Franks, these portions of a second urn, found in the same deposit, as appeared by a note on the paper in which they had been wrapped, have been rescued from oblivion, and the design of the vessel satisfactorily established. (See fig. 7, *ante*.) This "drinking cup" claims our consideration, not less on account of the singular character of its ornament, produced by the impression of a cord, aided possibly in small details by a bluntly-pointed implement, than as regards the interesting tradition of the alleged resting-place of Bronwen. It may have measured, as Mr. Franks informs us, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, being of rather lower proportions as compared with other examples. It is well baked, of yellow brown colour, the "walls" scarcely a quarter of an inch in thickness; they are mostly much less substantial in the urns of this class. The ornament consists of three horizontal bands, like hoops, with diagonal bands crossing each other, forming a pretty pattern over the entire surface of the urn, and overlaid, as it were, by vertical strips, notched out in a peculiar fashion where they meet the horizontal bands. Thus, the whole bears a certain resemblance to a vessel "harnessed," according to middle-age phraseology, or banded, as mazers, cocoanuts, and other mediæval drinking cups mostly were, with a frame-work of strips of metal plate. In the vessel under consideration the type may possibly be traced to basket-work surrounded by an open frame of bark or





Fig. 31.—URN FOUND IN A CIST AT RHOSBEIRIO, ANGLESEY.

In possession of Miss M. Conway Griffith.

Height 8 inches; Diameter at the mouth about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

of wood cleft into thin strips. Amongst many examples of this kind of cup, more or less similar, that found by Mr. Bateman in the Green-low barrow, Derbyshire, in 1845, bears the closest resemblance to this curious vase, and is even more elaborate in its workmanship.<sup>1</sup>

The occurrence of such a cup in the cist near the river Alaw is doubtless a remarkable fact. Urns of this class, it will be remembered, usually accompany unburnt skeletons laid in cists or rude mortuary chambers. A single fragment of an unburnt cranium was pointed out by Mr. Franks as evidence of a deposit distinct from that of the incinerated remains in the so-called "Urn of Bronwen," and doubtless of more remote antiquity.

Another cup, ornamented with a pattern somewhat less elaborate, has been lately disinterred near a farmhouse belonging to Mr. Lloyd Edwards at Rhosbeirio, in the northern parts of Anglesey, about two miles from the coast, and in a district full of ancient remains. A burial-place was brought to light in the farm-yard; it measured about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet in each direction, and was covered by one large flagstone, the bottom and sides being formed of several flat slabs. Within this cist lay human bones and the urn, which is elaborately ornamented with lines of impressed punctures produced by some blunt instrument; it was much broken, but has been skilfully repaired by Mr. Ready. No bones or ashes were found in the urn; the body appeared to have been interred crouched or doubled up. This cup, which was placed near the head or shoulders of the corpse, measures 8 inches in height; the circumference at the mouth is about 11 inches. It is of a light reddish-brown colour, and the surface is slightly lustrous in some parts. (Fig. 31.)

<sup>1</sup> Bateman, *Vestiges*, p. 59; *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 286; Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, p. 113; *Crania Britannica*; Jewitt's *Reliquary*, vol. iii, p. 178, where a beautiful drinking-cup is figured found on Roundway Hill, North Wilts; and also a view of the skeleton crouched up in an oblong cist in the chalk, with the cup placed near the feet.

Not far from the spot where this discovery occurred there was found in a place described as a semicircular fort, at Llanrhyddlad, a bronze celt or axe-head of simple type, stated to have been in shape like "the heater of a box-iron." Its weight was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.; this relic is unfortunately lost, having been sold to a pedlar for three shillings and sixpence. Within the earthen fortification a pavement of stones was noticed. The urn remains in possession of Miss Maria Conway Griffith, of Carreglwd, Anglesey, by whose permission it was recently sent for the inspection of the Archæological Institute, and is here figured.

This part of Anglesey is believed to have been the scene of many a conflict between the ancient inhabitants and the Irish or Danish marauders. There are, as already observed, numerous vestiges of antiquity, earth-works and other remains, scattered throughout the district.

The beautiful vessels brought to light in the sepulchral cists at Ynys Bronwen and Rhosbeirio may probably be assigned to a race that had comparatively made advancement in civilisation. The relics or weapons by which such vases are accompanied indicate superior skill in working and polishing flint or other material: the use of bronze was not wholly unknown. Cremation, moreover, was not practised. The corpse was deposited in a contracted posture (the knees drawn up towards the head), either in a cist of stones set edgewise, or in an oblong cavity formed in the earth. The corpse seems to have been laid most frequently on its left side; the head being, in many instances, placed towards the north. In Wiltshire, in East Yorkshire, and in other parts of England, the sepulchral depository is sunk in the chalk, clay, or other local substratum. A mound or a cairn, according to the nature of the material at hand, usually marked the site of the burial.<sup>1</sup>

By the friendly assistance of Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes we

<sup>1</sup> See Mr. E. Tindall's account of an interment near Bridlington, in Mr. T. Wright's *Essays on Archæological Subjects*, p. 23.

are enabled to augment this exemplification of the class of "drinking-cups" by a third specimen from the Principality. In his exploration of a large mound in a field called Caedegai, at Plas Heaton, Denbighshire, in 1851, in which he disinterred portions of cinerary urns of the ordinary character, with interments by cremation, two skeletons were found deposited one across the other, saltirewise, so to speak, resting on the covering-stone of a rude cist that lay level with the floor of the mound, and measured in length three feet ten inches by one foot six inches in breadth. Within lay, on its left side, a skeleton with the arms and legs gathered up against the body, the head to the north. Immediately behind the head were fragments of the drinking-cup. (Fig. 32.) It



Fig. 32.—Drinking-cup found at Plas Heaton, Denbighshire. In the possession of Mr. W. Wynne Ffoulkes. Height, 8 ins.

was much broken, and has been skilfully reconstructed by Mr. Ready. The height is eight inches; diameter, at the mouth, about six inches; at the base, about three

inches and a half. The thickness of the "walls" is from a quarter of an inch to three-eighths. The surface is wholly covered by small diagonal indentations produced rudely by a round-ended implement, somewhat more than a quarter of an inch in breadth. Under the first and the fourth row from the top there are some very small, irregular punctures. There are also impressed markings on the narrow lip. Mr. Ffoulkes states that it might have contained some liquid, the surface inside being stained of a dark blackish colour when first exposed. The paste is hard and well compacted, with a few scattered white grains of quartz (?), and is of reddish brown colour, stained partially with a darker hue. The vessel had, doubtless, been broken at a remote period, for small fibres of vegetation appeared over the edges of the fractures. There appears to be a narrow, roughly rounded bead or moulding around the base. On the surface, in some parts, were to be discerned slight, regular, diagonal lines; accidentally produced, doubtless, in the operation of potting, but through what manipulation it is difficult to understand. A fourth skeleton was subsequently disinterred on a level with the top of the cist. It was crouched up, like that already described. The skull was perfect, and has been pronounced by Dr. Thurnam as possessing the character of the early Celtic race, but comparatively advanced from the lowest state of barbarism.<sup>1</sup>

As the urns of this fourth class, and also those designated "food-vessels" (class III), very rarely, if ever, contain either ashes, burned bones, or any object of personal use, we may conclude that they were appropriated to some other special purpose. The custom appears to have prevailed amongst certain races of antiquity, as Sir R. C. Hoare has remarked, which is still practised by some savage peoples, of depositing articles of food

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Ffoulkes has given a very full account of the Plas Heaton barrow (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, N. S., p. 274. The urn is noticed at p. 277. The skull above mentioned is figured, *Crania Britannica*, No. 23.



with the corpse; and it seems highly probable that the vessels in question may have served such a purpose. This conjecture has received some confirmation from the observations recorded by Mr. Ffoulkes and by Mr. Bateman.<sup>1</sup> The careful investigator last named describes a deposit at Castern near Wetton, Staffordshire. The skeleton lay in a cist cut in the rock. It was accompanied by one implement of flint and a fine drinking-cup. The vessel showed distinctly, on its interior surface, an incrustation indicating that it had contained some liquid when deposited in the grave: the liquid had filled about two-thirds of the vase. Sir Richard Hoare has described also a remarkable interment in a barrow near Stonehenge; three skeletons were found laid one over the other, placed north and south. Near the right side of the head of one of them was a cup containing a quantity of a substance that in its perishing condition seemed to be decaying leather, possibly, however, some article of food; six feet below lay a skeleton, with a richly-decorated "drinking cup."<sup>2</sup>

Many notices and representations of "drinking cups," closely resembling in form and dimensions that found at Ynys Bronwen and Rhosbeirio, may be found in the works of Sir Richard Hoare, the late Mr. Bateman, and other antiquaries.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Vestiges, Antiqu. of Derbyshire*, p. 87.

<sup>2</sup> *Ancient Wills*, vol. i, pl. xvi, p. 163.

<sup>3</sup> See the account of a barrow at Winterbourn Stoke (*Ancient Wills*, vol. i, pl. xiv, p. 118). Skeletons were found in cists cut in the chalk. At the feet of one of them lay a cup ornamented with horizontal bands, also two pieces of stone resembling hones, a bead of jet, and a flint spear. A barrow near Stonehenge (described *ibid.*, pl. xvii, p. 164) contained three skeletons. At the feet of that first deposited there was a drinking cup elaborately ornamented. It contained a broad spear-head of flint and an oblong stone highly polished. Another cup, found at Dorrington, lay at the head of a skeleton, with stags' horns and pieces of flint apparently prepared for implements of war or the chase. This urn is the best preserved and most decorated specimen disinterred by Sir R. C. Hoare. (*Ibid.*, pl. xviii, p. 168.) Several urns of this class, scarcely less remarkable, may be found in Mr. Bateman's *Vestiges of Ancient Races in Derbyshire and his Ten Years' Diggings, passim*. Several beautiful specimens have occurred also in

Certain anomalous varieties of form occur, which, in the absence of precise evidence in regard to the special uses for which these vessels may have been originally intended, and of a more complete classification in chronological series, we must be content to include under the class of vessels under consideration. Of such distinct varieties are the "flower-pot shaped" urns, exemplified by the specimen found near Tenby (fig. 28), another from Trentham, Staffordshire, given by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, an urn found at Arbor Lowe, Derbyshire, with a second vessel much ornamented, and other like vessels.<sup>1</sup> A general resemblance in form might justify the classification of some other wide-mouthed urns of much larger proportions with these supposed food-vessels. Mr. Fenton gives in his *History of Pembrokeshire* a singular urn found in a cist covered by a mound at Park yr Och (Field of Lamentation) near Fishguard. This vase measured 18 inches in depth and 13 inches in diameter at the mouth, with the peculiarity that it terminated at bottom in almost a sharp point like a boy's top.<sup>2</sup> It has no overhanging shoulder or other characteristic feature of the usual type of cinerary urns. (Class I.) A peculiar vessel was disinterred in 1806, in a barrow on the elevated range in the same county, known as the Breselu or Presele Mountains.<sup>3</sup> It lay in a cist within a carnedd, and contained burnt bones; the fashion is, perhaps, unique; around the upper part are corded bands embossed in considerable relief, like a network with triangular and lozengy spaces; the body of

Northumberland accompanying bones in cists. A valuable collection is preserved at Alnwick Castle. One, from a deposit at Amble, near the mouth of the river Coquet, is figured *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xiv, p. 282. See also Scottish examples, Wilson's *Prehist. Annals*, vol. ii, p. 245.

<sup>1</sup> Early potteries of Staffordshire, *Life of Wedgwood*, p. 10; there figured as a rude specimen of the food-vessel; Bateman, *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 283.

<sup>2</sup> See the description of this curious mound by the author's son, the late Mr. John Fenton, *Hist. Pembrokeshire*, p. 579, and plate 2, fig. 5.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 349, plate 1, antiquities, fig. 1. This unique urn is likewise figured *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iv, N. S., p. 85.

the urn being formed with several flat faces, and elaborately ornamented with herring-bone work; height, about 18 inches; diameter at the mouth, 13 inches. A wavy line in relief runs round the shoulder of the vase, just above the multangular facets. The base is very narrow. Although used as a cinerary vessel, this urn can scarcely be ascribed to the urns of that description, from which it differs so essentially.

The curious interlacement shown in this and other Cambrian urns recalls a conjecture to which Mr. Birch has adverted, that the British *ficilia*, in which a basket-work type so frequently occurs, may have been the British *bascaudæ*, that appear to have been exported to Rome and used amongst appliances of the table.<sup>1</sup>—"Barbara de pictis venit bascauda Britannis."<sup>2</sup> The notion, however, appears untenable, for various reasons that it is not necessary here to state, and it is more probable that the object thus valued by the luxurious Roman was simply some ingeniously constructed basket. Mr. Birch remarks that, in the Irish urns, the resemblance to basket-work in which coloured patterns were worked in, is still more distinct than in the British. Whether the *bascauda*, to which allusion is made by classical writers, were a fictile production of British skill or not, it is very probable that the early pottery of Europe retains in its ornamentation, as Mr. Tylor reminds us, traces of having passed through a stage in which the clay was surrounded by basket-work or netting, either as a backing to support the vessel or a mould to form it in. This notion was long since stated by Klemm, and it has been

<sup>1</sup> Birch, *History of Ancient Pottery*, vol. ii, p. 381; also Scottish *bascauda*, p. 384.

<sup>2</sup> Martial, l. 14, *Epig.* 99; Juvenal, *Sat.* 12, v. 6. The name in Welsh, *basgawd*, it is observed, was conveyed to Rome with the articles that it denoted. Wherein consisted the value or curiosity of these baskets, we are not informed; but they seem classed amongst vessels capable of holding liquids. The Britons were, doubtless, skilled in fashioning baskets, and even made coracles of wicker-work. It is well known that baskets which would hold water have been manufactured by savage peoples even in recent times.

accepted by Dr. Wilson in his *Archæology of Scotland*. In this point of view the Breselu urn invites careful consideration.<sup>1</sup>

The repeated occurrence of cruciform ornament, as already noticed, on pottery found in the British islands, that we cannot hesitate to ascribe to pre-Christian times, is a remarkable fact, which, so far as we are aware, had not been brought under the notice of archæologists. The examples supplied by the "incense cups" from Bryn Seiont and Llandysilio (figs. 19, 21, *supra*) are, perhaps, those most distinctly marked; that found by Mr. Ffoulkes at Crûg (fig. 24) is more rude in execution, but the cross is undeniably the motive of the punctured decoration. Of similar fashion is the little cruciform ornament scored on the narrow base of a cup in possession of Mr. J. Jope Rogers; it was found in 1787 in Lancashire, and published in the *Archæologia* by Pegge.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Bateman found a vase at Newton-upon-Rawcliff, Yorkshire, described as a food-vessel, which has a cruciform ornament on the bottom formed by rows of punctures impressed.<sup>3</sup> The cross occurs likewise on a little cup found in Aberdeenshire, of which, with various other valuable notices of urns in Scotland, information has been supplied by the obliging curator of the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities, Mr. W. T. M'Culloch. In that instance the cross is roughly scored within a circle surrounded by a chevrony bordure, that almost presents the appearance of a radiant star of eight points; the diminutive vessel measures near  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch in height by 3 inches in diameter, and has two small perforations at the side.<sup>4</sup> There are

<sup>1</sup> See Tylor's valuable remarks on the origin and advance of fictile art, *Early History of Mankind*, pp. 269-72. In connexion with the beautiful Breselu urn, compare the spheroidal Germanic vase, not made on the lathe, wholly different from the Pembrokeshire urn in form, but retaining in like manner the tradition of the sustaining network of more remote antiquity. (Brongniart, *Arts céramiques*, pl. xxvii, fig. 14.)

<sup>2</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. ix, p. 17, pl. ix.

<sup>3</sup> *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 285.

<sup>4</sup> *Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. v, p. 13. It was found with another, there also figured, in a cairn, Hill of Bennachie.

several specimens of these mysterious cups in that collection, all perforated with two holes, mostly on one side only, but occasionally there are two small perforations on each side. On the bottom of one from Orkney are three concentric circular scorings around a central cavity, and surrounded by chevron patterns; another, from Penrith, Cumberland, bears one circular border; another, from Dunbar, has a lozenge-shaped figure in the centre, scored diagonally. A little barrel-shaped cup found in a barrow at Cauldchapel, Lanarkshire, bears a well defined cross on the bottom; it measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, and is perforated with two holes on one side only. Such ornaments, as our best guide in most matters of Scottish antiquity, Mr. John Stuart, informs us, mostly occur on these little cups; the larger urns, however richly decorated, have no markings on the bottom. Of the concentric circles, the best recorded example has been already given—the Bulford “incense cup” (fig. 27, *supra*.) Many other instances of cruciform and other patterns may doubtless be found; the ornament thus applied would obviously be lost to view, unless these vessels were destined for suspension. The decoration on the bottom is found almost exclusively on the diminutive vessels, of which the intention is so questionable. Mr. Bateman, however, has made known, as before mentioned, an example of another class, a “food-vessel,” found in 1850, at Newton-upon-Rawcliff, described as having “a singular ornament in the shape of a cross, formed by rows of punctures carefully impressed outside the bottom.”<sup>1</sup> More strange, however, is the occurrence of the cross in pottery of another class that seems associated with vestiges of races existing in Britain long before Christianity. In certain instances the cross is found carefully worked on the bottom of urns of large size, but inside the vessel. Mr. Franks pointed out to us at the British Museum fragments of a vessel of dark reddish ware, diameter 11 inches; that show, on the inner surface, a cross in strong

<sup>1</sup> *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 285; *Observations on Celtic Pottery* by Llewellyn Jewitt; *Reliquary*, vol. ii, p. 69.

relief with a round cavity sunk at the intersection of the limbs. The thickness of the ware being only half an inch, it may be suggested that these cross-ribs would serve to give strength to the flat bottom of the vase, but it is difficult to comprehend why they should not have been applied externally, since the operation of fashioning with care and perfect symmetry such a moulded cross inside the vessel must have been attended with no slight difficulty. It must, at the same time, be remembered that we are in ignorance what was the form of the vessel; when entire it may have been a shallow dish or pan. These relics were found in a cavern at Brixham, Devon. Mr. Farnham Lyte, whose father, the late vicar of Brixham, made considerable researches in the caves near that place, had in his possession another similar relic, part of the bottom of a large vessel that may have measured 12 or 13 inches in diameter. On this fragment appeared a cross, in relief, that had probably been wrought on the interior surface, as in the instance above described. The reverse was perfectly flat; the thickness of this piece of ware was three quarters of an inch; the projection of the cross-ribs nearly half an inch; the paste of coarse clay full of small pebbles. Portions of the curved rim and lip were found, rudely ornamented with ten zig-zag lines, impressed by a twisted sinew or cord, and three similar lines close to the mouth. There were also two rows of deeply impressed circles, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, produced by a piece of hollow bone, possibly, a stalk of hemlock, or the like. The corded lines were in all instances double, two and two close together; the wall of this remarkable vessel measured an inch in thickness. Human remains, bones of reindeer, and other animals were obtained by Mr. Lyte from this cavern. Amongst the miscellaneous relics collected by the late Dr. Mantell on the South Downs, near Lewes, and now in the British Museum, there is a flat bottom of a large vessel, on the inner surface of which is a cross produced by some pointed implement, the lines of markings traversing the entire diameter. In a barrow near



Wareham, Dorset, opened by the late Mr. J. F. Pennie, amongst twenty-four urns that were brought to light, there was one that presented on the inside a cross partly raised and partly grooved.<sup>1</sup> No example of the cross was noticed by Sir R. C. Hoare on any of the mortuary urns in Wiltshire. In a very large vessel (height about  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 15 inches diameter) full of ashes, he found at the bottom ornamental work in relief, resembling a wheel or star with six rays, a peculiarity never noticed by him before.<sup>2</sup> The cross occurs on Irish urns. I am indebted to M. Du Noyer for a valuable example from a barrow at Stackallen.

The frequent occurrence of cruciform ornament on pottery of remote periods is very remarkable. M. Rabut figures a little vase from a pile-wrought village in the Lake Bourget, near Aix in Savoy, the narrow base of which bears the cross, the only ornament found on this lacustrine pottery.<sup>3</sup> In the curious dissertation by M. de Mortillet on its use as a symbol and emblem, and also as an ornament, numerous examples of a cross occur on the under surface of vessels from the *Terramare* of Emilia, the cemeteries of Villanova and Golasacca, vestiges of a race whose history is lost in dim antiquity long previous to our era, the cross is shewn as found on relics of bronze and other objects, but especially on fictile vessels.<sup>4</sup> The close resemblance of some of these Italian examples to the cruciform devices on incense-cups obtained from British barrows claims notice. We are not disposed to seek any deep or mysterious significance in this remarkable fact; the use of the ornament seems unquestionable, not only on Celtic vases in the British islands, but also on gold ornaments, many centuries probably before Christianity.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Warne, *Celtic Tumuli of Dorset*, p. 29.

<sup>2</sup> *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 243; Fovant. The "Stonehenge urn," to which that above described is similar in fashion and dimensions, is figured *ibid.*, pl. xvi.

<sup>3</sup> *Habitations lacustres de la Savoie, Mémoires d'Histoire et d'Archéologie, Société Savoisienne*, t. viii, p. 112, pl. 4.

<sup>4</sup> *Le Signe de la Croix avant le Christianisme*, par Gabriel de Mortillet. Paris, 1866.

<sup>5</sup> Compare the gold disks found with unburnt deposits in a barrow



In concluding this account of fictile relics brought to light in various parts of the Principality, in which also it has been thought desirable to refer, for the purpose of comparison, to such objects of the like classes, respectively, as have occurred elsewhere, it is needless to remind the reader that it is almost exclusively from the grave-mound and the recesses of the burial-cist that our imperfect knowledge has been gathered in regard to the earlier occupants of the British Islands. Of the active life of those remote races, we possess some vestiges in the strongholds and vast entrenched works that crown many of our hills, whilst no one can fail to be impressed by the solemn yet simple grandeur of stone monuments—the Cromlech, the Circle, and the Maenhir—but it is from the dark chambers of the tomb that we are enabled to gain our slender knowledge, not merely of the funereal usages of those ancient races, but of the skill to which they had attained in fabricating objects of warlike or of domestic use. Hence, moreover, may we seek, however dimly, a certain insight into the progress of civilisation. Amongst those relics the urns, commonly designated sepulchral, are almost the only objects that present any approach towards the arts of decoration, and afford some evidence of peculiar style or motive of ornament.<sup>1</sup> Hence it is that fictile vessels of the

on Mere Down, Wilts. A fine drinking-cup, a bronze dagger, etc., lay near the skeletons. A cross likewise decorates the conical ornament of gold found at Upton Lovel (*Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, pp. 44-99). The occurrence of the cross on disks and other ornaments of gold in Ireland is well known. See Wilde's *Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*

<sup>1</sup> A few examples of celts and blades of bronze, with geometrical ornaments incised or impressed by hammering, have occurred in England; the designs resembling, for the most part, those that occur upon urns, such as zigzag lines and the like. Such objects of bronze are, however, very rare in this country, although comparatively common in Ireland. A large celt found in Northumberland, and thus decorated, is in the museum at Alnwick Castle. (*Archaeol. Journ.*, vol. xix, p. 363; see also vol. xviii, p. 167.) These relics are, however, of a much later period than the greater portion of the large cinerary urns such as those noticed in this memoir, and which present, without exception, the only examples of decorative work in Britain at the early period to which such fictile productions may be assigned.

earlier races claim careful consideration. Greatly are we indebted to such zealous and acute observers as the late Mr. Bateman, Dr. Thurnam, and Mr. Greenwell. During investigations of grave-hills in Yorkshire, the indefatigable antiquary last named, more especially, has thrown a very important light on the traces of early occupation. We may refer to the series of burial-urns and other relics brought to light in his recent researches, as comprising the most instructive exemplification, probably, hitherto brought before the archaeologist.<sup>1</sup>

A question of considerable interest suggests itself in connection with the ancient vessels, the fashion and uses of which it has been the object of the present memoir to illustrate by examples chiefly derived from various parts of Wales, or from the ancient Mona. The urns, familiarly designated "sepulchral" have been regarded by antiquarian authorities, whose conclusions deserve our best consideration, as properly and exclusively destined for funereal uses, presenting also in their form or their decoration features specially significant or symbolical in connection with the hallowed purposes of funeral rites. Mr. Birch has stated his opinion that urns found in Celtic barrows are properly sepulchral in intention. The paste, he remarks, consists of the clay found on the spot prepared without irrigation, consequently coarse, and sometimes mixed with small pebbles, which appear to have been added to hold it compactly together. "As it is impossible, owing to their very great friability, that they could have been of much use for domestic purposes, it is probable that they were expressly made for sepulchral rites."<sup>2</sup> Dr. Thurnam, in his valuable *Historical Ethnology of Britain*, distinctly asserts his conclusion that the large coarse vases, known

It has been observed by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, and it is doubtless a remarkable fact, that no example of Celtic pottery shews the slightest indication of an attempt to imitate any natural form, although the contrary is the case in the *ficilia* of most savage nations. (*Reliquary*, vol. ii, p. 62.)

<sup>1</sup> *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xxii, pp. 97, 241.

<sup>2</sup> Birch, *Ancient Pottery*, vol. ii, p. 379.

as cinerary urns, were made expressly for sepulchral use. He remarks that "this is the more probable, as, in a few instances of large earthen vessels from what appear to have been British dwellings, the form and style are altogether different." He cites discoveries in the cavern near Brixham, Devon, and in hut-circles at Worle Hill, Somerset,<sup>1</sup> to which may be added the singular domed pits near Salisbury, vestiges of an early troglodytic race, of whom we hope to receive ere long a full account from Dr. Blackmore and Mr. E. T. Stevens. The fragments of pottery there obtained, and preserved in the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury, are very peculiar, some portions bearing coloured ornaments, so far as we are aware, unique. The fictile fragments obtained by Dr. Thurnam from the Long Barrow enclosing a sepulchral chamber at West Kennet, Wilts, are also of most curious character; although that structure was unquestionably of mortuary intention, numerous flint relics, scrapers, and implements of familiar types, with animal bones and heaps of broken pottery, seem distinctly to prove that it long had been a dwelling-place for the living.<sup>2</sup>

By one diligent explorer of urn-burials the notion has even been entertained that the funereal vessel may have been fabricated for the occasion and actually fired in the glowing embers of the pile. M. de Caumont<sup>3</sup> also is of opinion that such urns were specially made for mortuary use; that their fashion perhaps was prescribed conformably to mortuary rites or usages; even the earth of which they were made may have been determined, as

<sup>1</sup> See a brief notice of the caverns at Berry Head by Mr. F. Maxwell Lyte (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. ix, p. 93; *Proceedings Somerset Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii, 1852, p. 9).

<sup>2</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. xxxviii, p. 405; *Crania Brit.*; Lubbock, *Pre-historic Times*, pp. 107, 109.

<sup>3</sup> *Cours d'Antiquités Monumentales, Ère Celtique*, p. 255. This eminent archæologist observes that our knowledge of fictile art before Roman times is the more limited because the vases that we can safely refer to the Celtic period are exclusively sepulchral, and present "des formes particulières qui étaient peut-être commandées par des motifs superstitieux."

he suggests, by certain religious considerations. M. Boucher de Perthes,<sup>1</sup> who gives an instructive chapter on pottery, both Celtic and of more remote antiquity, expresses the like opinion. One of the *savants* of Abbeville, Dr. Ravin, by whom the *ficilia* of Picardy have been carefully examined, concurs in this conclusion, dividing the vases of the Celtic period into "la poterie usuelle ou ménagère," of which few examples exist, and "la poterie funéraire."<sup>2</sup> Paste of very hard quality and black colour, enclosing small white pebbles, is pronounced by the same authority as indicating wares destined for funereal purposes.

The conclusions in which these eminent foreign antiquaries thus appear to have concurred accord likewise with the opinion lately expressed by one of our most sagacious investigators, who distinctly asserts his belief that none of the vessels accompanying interments—incense-cups, drinking-cups, or the like—were domestic; all these *ficilia* were, according to his judgment, specially manufactured for the purposes of burial.<sup>3</sup> This may, however, as we apprehend, appear questionable. Amongst ancient peoples, of whose advanced conditions and of whose skill in decorative arts we have ample evidence—the Greeks and the Etruscans—we may recognise the use of sepulchral vases, properly thus designated; the subjects delineated upon them appearing, in many instances, to indicate such a primary intention. On the other hand, the admirable vases of bronze, of clay, and of glass, that occur with Roman interments, are perhaps without exception such as were in daily use. The so-called "cinerary vases," with which frequent discoveries of Roman burials have made us fami-

<sup>1</sup> *Antiquités celtiques et antédiluviennes*, t. i, p. 82. M. B. de Perthes seems to include the food-vessels in the series of pottery specially made for funereal uses.

<sup>2</sup> See Dr. Ravin's letter, *ibid.*, p. 507. Some valuable remarks on Celtic pottery may be found in Brongniart, *Traité des Arts céramiques*, t. i, p. 480-485.

<sup>3</sup> See Mr. Greenwell's memoir on grave-hills in the North Riding of Yorkshire, *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 99, note 4.

liar, are almost exclusively such as were, in their original intention, of daily use, but more readily available also as *obrendaria* or depositories for the incinerated remains. Of the same unquestionably domestic character are *ampullæ*, *patellæ*, and *pateræ*, the lamps, and the jars or *ollæ*, with other accompaniments of burial in the Roman age.

To revert, however, to burial-urns of the pre-historic age to which the present memoir relates; it appears highly improbable that in times of low and inartificial conditions any objects or fictile vessels should have been specially fabricated for funeral rites. It must be considered, moreover, that a few scattered fragments only of pottery of that early period have been brought to light in Britain, so far as we are aware, that may certainly be regarded as of domestic use, in contradistinction to such as are considered by some antiquaries to have been exclusively sepulchral.<sup>1</sup> All other accompaniments found in the grave-hill are such as were used in daily life, implements of the chase or of war, the knife or the arrow-head of flint, ornaments of jet and of amber, or the whorl of the distaff. Of the four types of urns, according to the classification given at the commencement of this memoir, two—the food vessel and the drinking cup, appear unquestionably designed for the ordinary uses of life. We can scarcely doubt that such was their original intention; that they were actually the household appliances used by the deceased when living, and placed near the corpse, with provision for the dreary journey of darkness to a state of existence beyond the grave.<sup>2</sup> The so-called “food-vessel” is, moreover, in

<sup>1</sup> The investigation, however, of any sites of dwellings in the early times has hitherto been very imperfect. It is probable that some of the “hut-circles,” or the remains of trogloditic abodes, for instance, in the cavities lately explored near Salisbury, may be referable to very archaic times. The earliest traces of fictile manufacture have been assigned to the “reindeer age.” Fragments of rude pottery occur in the *kjoekkenmoeddings* in Denmark, supposed to be of the age of polished stone implements.

<sup>2</sup> In some “long barrows,” in which urns are not found in the

some examples, as before noticed, provided with projections or ears pierced, so that a cord, of twisted sinew possibly, or of vegetable fibre, might pass through them. The inference seems obvious that such vessels were adapted either for convenient transport or for suspension in the dwelling.

The "cinerary urns" of the first class, above noticed, mostly of unwieldy proportions and ill-compacted ware, are those which seem to have been most confidently assumed to be exclusively sepulchral. Coarse in fabric, they frequently shew much skill and elaborate workmanship. However imperfectly baked, it is needless to point out the fallacy of a long-received notion of the older antiquaries that such pottery was merely dried in the sun. Its tenacity and durability, as proved by the condition of such vessels after being deposited for many centuries in damp recesses of the grave-mound or the cist, prove beyond controversy that some rude baking process, unknown to us, but probably on an open hearth, was practised from the earliest age to which such relics may be assigned. These urns, no less than the "food-vessels" and the drinking cups, were, as we believe, properly and originally domestic in their use. In the overhanging brim or shoulder characteristic of their fashion, or in the deep groove around the upper part, in many examples, a convenient contrivance may be recognised for the adjustment of a twisted band of reeds, or straw, of supple withs, or other like material; the requisite means of transport would thus readily be

primary interments, small circular or oval cavities have occasionally been noticed, sunk in the chalk, near the deposit of bones. See Dr. Thurnam's remarks on such round cavities scooped in chalk, and about eighteen inches in width and depth, near unburnt remains in a "long barrow" at Winterbourne Stoke and Wilsford, Wilts. (Forms of British skulls, *Mem. Anthropol. Soc.*, vol. i, p. 142.) These may, as Mr. Greenwell observes, have served the same purpose, namely receptacles for food or drink, as the urns deposited with unburnt bodies in the later grave-hills. (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 105, note 9.) Such cavities were also formed to receive the incinerated bones. (*Ibid.*, p. 259, note 3.)



obtained, and the ponderous vessel rendered available for many homely uses.

In regard to the curious so-called "incense cup," and the purpose conjecturally assigned to it, namely, to contain certain perfumes or unguents suspended over the funereal fire,<sup>1</sup> either, as Mr. Fenton imagined, to augment the flame, or to diminish the disagreeable odours of the burning corpse, it is doubtless possible that even in a very primitive state of society such a practice may have existed. It were, indeed, no idle supposition to trace herein some tradition of Oriental usages, preserved through descendants of certain immigrant Asiatic races. We are indebted to Mr. Lodge, whose residence in India has made him conversant with usages in the East, for the information, that in cremation at the present time, as he had occasion to observe, it is not unusual to place upon the breast of the corpse a small cup, containing some powerful perfume, whereby the disgusting and insalubrious stench might be remedied. In Eastern lands such potent fragrance was readily obtained; but whence, it may be asked, were perfumes or unguents to be procured in the "Neolithic" or Later Stone Age, to which the vessels under consideration appear mostly to belong? In some districts of Britain even the resin of the *Pinus sylvestris*, the stately growth of which in Denmark at that period seems subsequently to have been superseded by the oak, may have been obtained with difficulty, although possibly this and other coniferous trees had long flourished in some of our forests.

In default of any satisfactory designation, the term "incense-cup," commonly received, has been retained in the foregoing notices. There are obvious objections to the conjecture that vessels of such varied fashion—sometimes without any apertures around the sides, sometimes pierced like a colander, or wholly of open work; the mouth sometimes narrow, sometimes widely expanded; with or without the double lateral perforations that seem to suggest a contrivance for suspension; should have been

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Wills*, vol. i, p. 209.



intended for the same identical purpose in each instance, or for either of the purposes hitherto assigned, as thuribles or unguentaries, feeders of the funereal flame, or lamps to be suspended in the dwelling. The suggestion may deserve notice that these cups might perhaps be designated censers, namely, for conveying fire, whether a small quantity of glowing embers, or some inflammable substance in which the latent spark might for awhile be retained, such, for instance, as touchwood, fungus, or the like. The chief exception to which such a supposition is liable is the size of the vessel, needlessly diminutive, as it should seem, whilst a chafer of rather larger dimensions would be far more serviceable for such supposed uses. The fact, however, that vessels of this description mostly, if not invariably, occur in urns with incinerated remains, undoubtedly suggests the supposition that such a little chafer may have actually served to convey the element requisite for the funeral rite; its preservation with the ashes is consistent with feelings of religious veneration that in all times and all countries must have hallowed, so to speak, the accessories and usages of funereal observance. On the other hand, however, we hesitate to admit the inference that the so-called "incense cup," the most singular enigma of the history of urn-burial, was necessarily sepulchral in its original intention or exclusive purpose, any more than the weapon or implement of flint, the blade of bronze, the bone pin, or other relics of personal use that accompany the cremated deposit. It were scarcely needful to observe that careful comparison of the habits of savage races, within recent times, frequently presents to the ethnographer a clue amidst the dense obscurities of our own prehistoric age. It is remarkable that some savage tribes never produced fire by artificial means, but always carried it from one camping-place to another. In Australia, where the natives were perfectly able to make new fire, if they chose, with the "fire-drill," the habitual practice was to carry fire with them.<sup>1</sup> In examination of the

<sup>1</sup> *Researches into the Early History of Mankind*, by E. B. Taylor, p. 235.

diminutive vessels, such as have been described as found with the burials of ancient races throughout the British Islands, the suggestion that, for some motive of convenience or superstition, the like usage may have prevailed, seems well deserving of consideration.

On reviewing the arguments advanced in favour of the exclusively sepulchral intention of certain burial-urns, an inference that may have found acceptance with some antiquaries, for the simple reason that the only *fictilia* known to them were such as had been obtained from the tomb, the question seems to claim renewed consideration. It is doubtless true that the paste is mostly of very bad quality; also that such unwieldy vessels would be fragile and imperfectly suited, as Mr. Birch and other writers have inferred, for many domestic uses; they would, however, be well adapted to serve as receptacles for grain or dry provisions, even if it be thought questionable whether they could have served as recipients for liquids. The inhabitants of the Swiss Pfahlbauten seem to have stored away the dried fruits, nuts and other provisions for winter use in their large earthen vessels.<sup>1</sup> It must not be forgotten that the paste of our cinerary urns, extremely friable when first disinterred, becomes far more compact and durable after some exposure to air, and it doubtless has suffered no slight deterioration in the damp depository whence it is drawn forth, whether cist or barrow.

In our ignorance of the arts and usages of daily life amongst ancient races in the British Islands, we have yet to ascertain with certainty even such simple particulars as by what contrivance fire was obtained, by what appliances the most simple culinary process was carried on. It is only through recent observation that evidence of stone-boiling being practised in Britain has been adduced; by further search, the prevalence of such a process may probably be demonstrated. By such expedient, when pottery or other vessels, which would bear exposure to fire, were unknown, water was heated in

<sup>1</sup> Lubbock, *Prehistoric Times*, p. 161.

skins, vessels of wood, friable earthen ware, and the like, by means of stones made hot in a fire close by, and gradually dropped into the seething liquid.<sup>1</sup> It seems certain that such a process was well known to the occupants of the villages of domed pits at Fisherton, near Salisbury, to which allusion has already been made. Our acute and courteous informant, Mr. E. T. Stevens, pointed out in the Blackmore Museum the fractured vessels there brought to light, encrusted internally with a sooty deposit. The suggestion seemed by no means improbable that such black indurated crust might have been caused by the stones, reeking from the adjoining hearth, that were thrown into the fragile boiling-pots, according to the primitive means employed, whilst the skill of compacting vessels that would bear exposure to fire was as yet unknown. Amongst the earth and *débris* around those supposed vestiges of a troglodytic race in Wiltshire, as also in the hut-circles of the northern shores of the Principality, half-calcined stones lay in abundance, that, as we believe, had been used in certain simple culinary processes. This subject demands patient exploration of the numerous sites of ancient habitations that are to be found throughout the British Islands, and careful comparison of the fragmentary vestiges so long neglected; meanwhile, however, it appears by no means unreasonable to suppose that even the most friable and unwieldy of our cinerary vessels were available for certain homely uses, such, for instance, as that of stone-boiling, undoubtedly practised in Britain, and to which it has seemed desirable to invite notice in connection with the subject of the present memoir.

These are, however, points of curious investigation that the limits of the present notices do not permit us to pursue. It may suffice to invite attention to the probability that all the so-called sepulchral vessels, without exception, may have been fabricated for the ordinary purposes of daily life.

<sup>1</sup> See notices of "stone-boiling" in a memoir on hut-dwellings in Holyhead Island, *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. xxiv, pp. 240, 252.

In the foregoing notices of a very remarkable class of early relics, no endeavour has been made towards determining the age of the various types respectively, or the precise periods of advancing civilisation to which they may appertain.

The address on Primeval Antiquities, delivered by Sir John Lubbock at the congress of the Archæological Institute, held in London in 1866, has brought before us a valuable and lucid summary of the results of modern research in regard to the succession of periods, and the evidence on which conclusions have been based.<sup>1</sup> Amongst relics of the "Palæolithic Age," it is believed that, in Western Europe, no trace of pottery or of metal is found; implements of stone, never polished, and distinct in their form, characterise that archaic period. Hand-made pottery, with polished stone axes or implements, occurs first amongst vestiges assigned to the "Neolithic Age." To this later stone period, extending, according to the conclusions of archæologists of reliable authority, to a thousand years, approximately, before our era, the most ancient interments seem to belong. The corpse, in a sitting posture or crouched up, or the ashes after cremation, was deposited in the burial-mound. The introduction of bronze into Western Europe, about the time that has been mentioned, by no means superseded the use of stone implements. During the examination of burials by Mr. Bateman, in no less than three-fourths of the barrows containing bronze, stone objects also occurred.

To the Bronze Age, commencing possibly some thousand years before our era, the more skilfully fabricated urns are doubtless, for the most part, to be assigned. It should, however, be no marvel if, with vessels apparently analogous to the drinking cup, the incense cup, or the food vessel, relics of types recognised as properly of more archaic character—the axe of stone, or the flint flake—should, in certain rare and abnormal cases, be found

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxiii, p. 190. Introd. to Nilsson's *Stone Age in Scandinavia*.

associated in the tomb. It is even possible that some evidence of the incipient knowledge of iron, by which bronze may have been almost superseded, in most parts of Western Europe, about two thousand years before our days, should, in a few exceptional instances, be brought to light amidst vestiges of more ancient usages and industry. These, however, are subjects still involved in great obscurity; the most sagacious may hesitate to assert positive conclusions, in regard even to inquiries that arise as we approach more nearly to the dawn of historic light.

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#### SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBERS AT LA TOURELLE, NEAR QUIMPER, BRITTANY.

IN the fourth volume (p. 57) of the *Bulletin* of the Breton Association occurs the following statement: "Among the Celtic monuments which are less known I will mention two subterranean structures in Dineault, near Chateaulin, Finistère, not far from the high Celtic hill of Mene Hom. One is at the village of Keredan, in a warren called Goarem Menhir (the menhir still remains near the *souterrain*), and is surrounded with a large enclosure which appears to be Celtic. This *souterrain* consists of two grottoes or chambers united by a gallery, which the plough has laid open. This work, at my request, is preserved by the owners of the warren. The other *souterrain*, situated at Ty-ar-gall, and nearer Menez Hom, has been destroyed." I immediately wrote to Dr. Halleguen, author of this communication, made at the Nantes Meeting in 1852, to ask for some information of these curious monuments. Unluckily he had not been able to visit them himself, and could give me, therefore, no information which could throw light on the nature of such works. He, however, suspected the existence of a third example in the commune of Quîmerc'h, also in the arrondissement of Chateaulin.

Soon afterwards I obtained from a competent surveyor a plan of the *souterrain* at Keredan, but he unfortunately had not made any excavations. The gallery is sunk in the slate schist which forms a large portion of *Les Montagnes Noires*, and is entered by a *couloir* exactly like the mouth of a fox-earth, being about sixty centimètres in diameter. The arrangement of this *souterrain* appeared to me to be so curious that I determined to visit the ground, and ascertain by digging, whether it was an underground dwelling, or a grave, analogous to the well known sepulchral galleries, which, however, essentially differ in not being sunk within the earth, but built upon the surface, by means of ordinary dry rubble-work or immense masses of stone. I was prevented, however, from carrying out my intention, and might have still delayed to do so but for an accident, in which chance, the great auxiliary of archæologists, played the principal part. About two years ago a peasant, on digging his field on the top of the hill over Quimper, laid open some walls, the Roman character of which was clear enough. I was charged by the archæological commission of the department of Finistère to make further researches, which led to the discovery of a Roman station consisting of buildings enclosed within a walled *enceinte*, and a watch-tower placed outside, the plan of which reminds one of the observatories or look-outs which occur on the bas-reliefs of Trajan's column.

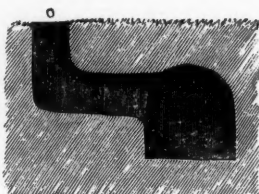
M. Grenot, one of the professors of Quimper College, having noticed about two hundred metres from this Roman station, and on the side of the town, in a field called *Parc ar Bosser* (or the butcher's field), and part of the manor of La Tourelle, that the moles had thrown up some fragments of tile and pottery, thought he had discovered some adjunct to the principal Roman establishment, and began opening some trenches. This work was commenced in November 1867, and revealed at first only common tiles, some pieces of fair Samian ware, and others of a more ordinary character; but soon afterwards the workmen found a considerable quantity of







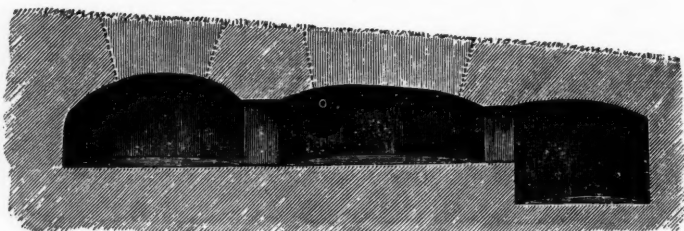
Section from C to D.  
E. Entrance to the chamber.



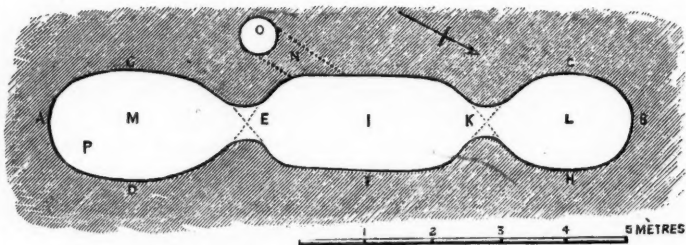
Section from O to F.  
N. The Passage. I. Gallery.



Section from G to H.  
K. Entrance to the Chamber.



Section from A to B.  
O. Entrance to the Gallery from the Passage, N.



M. Chamber. E. Entrance. I. Gallery. K. Entrance. L. Chamber.  
O. Entrance to the Passage (N) from the surface.

SECTIONS AND PLAN OF SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBERS AT LA TOURELLE, NEAR  
QUIMPER, BRITTANY.

Gallo-Roman figures in terra-cotta, representing a great variety of subjects ; but figures of Venus Anadyomene and horses with and without riders were the most numerous. All these objects were spread in a bed of black soil, which formed a band of about a metre in breadth. On removing this soil a tolerably deep gallery was found sunk in the ground, which, on being cleared out, disclosed at each of its extremities a semicircular arch exactly like the mouth of an oven. M. Grenot, continuing his researches in these two openings, came to the conclusion that they were the ovens in which the figures and pottery had been baked ; but on my examining the excavations on the following day, I was struck with the resemblance of this gallery to the *souterrain* of Keredan above alluded to. I pointed out flint chippings and other stone implements which had been overlooked by him under the idea that he was exploring purely Roman remains.

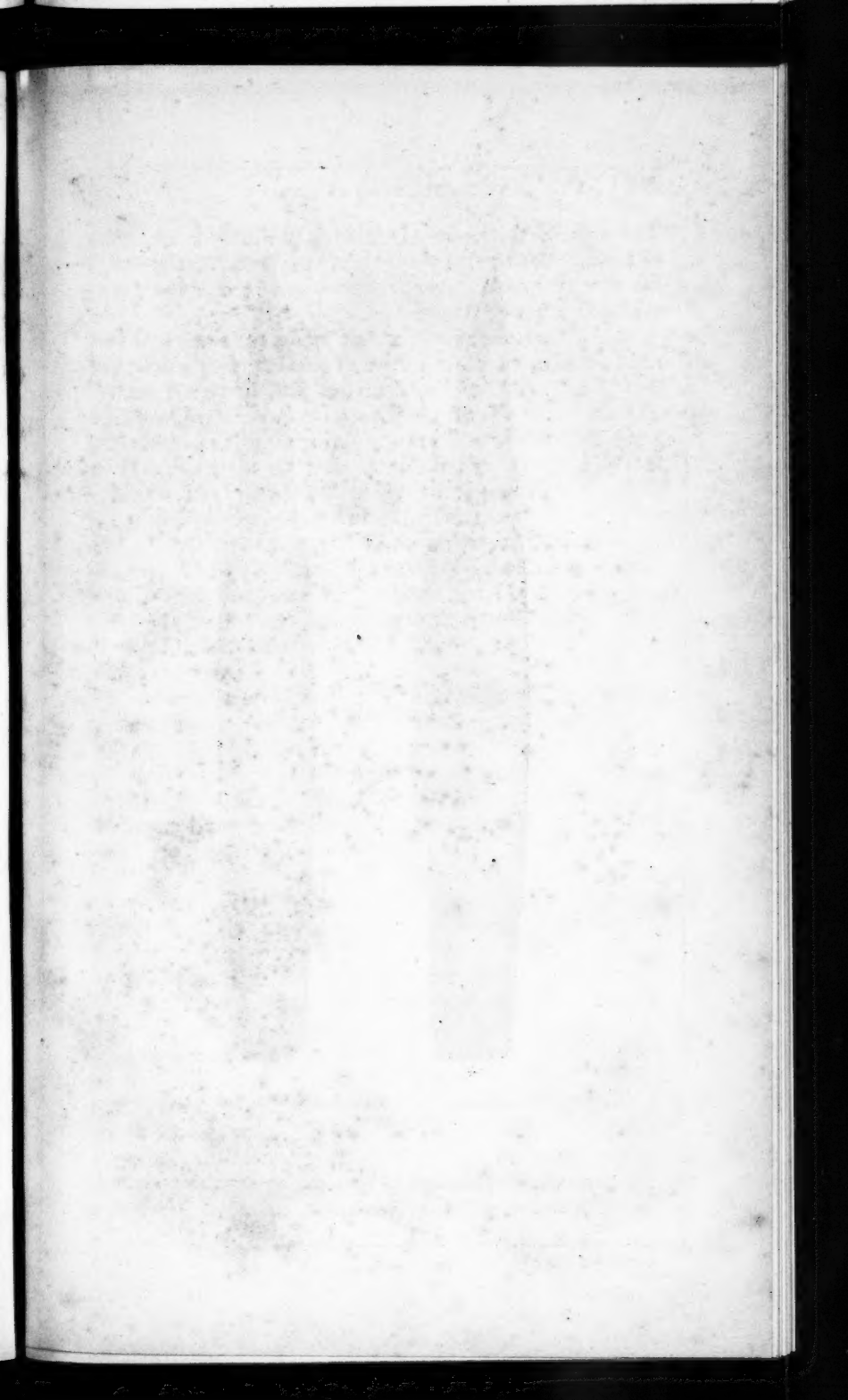
Before, however, entering into details it will be as well to give a brief description of the *souterrain*. Like that of Keredan, it consists of a gallery (1 in the plan, plate 1) about 3 metres 20 long, and a breadth of 1<sup>m</sup>. 40, with two chambers ; the larger (M) is 3 by 1<sup>m</sup>. 70 ; the smaller one (L), 2 by 1<sup>m</sup>. 45. The openings (K, E) from the gallery into the chambers are in the form of semicircular arches slightly contracted at the lower part. These openings measure 1 metre in height, by 60 centimetres, for the large chamber ; and for the other one, 85 by 50 centimetres. The chambers themselves are 1<sup>m</sup>. 50 high, and the gallery 1<sup>m</sup>. 30. The thickness of the earth above the chambers at present is about 70 centimetres. The entrance to the *souterrain* was effected by a small *couloir* (N) of about 60 centimetres in size ; and the opening (O), very similar to the entrance of a fox-earth, is placed at 2 metres distant from the gallery into which it opens. The *souterrain* lies nearly due north and south, and has been dug out on a plateau slightly inclined towards the north in very stiff ground thickly interspersed with rough stone.

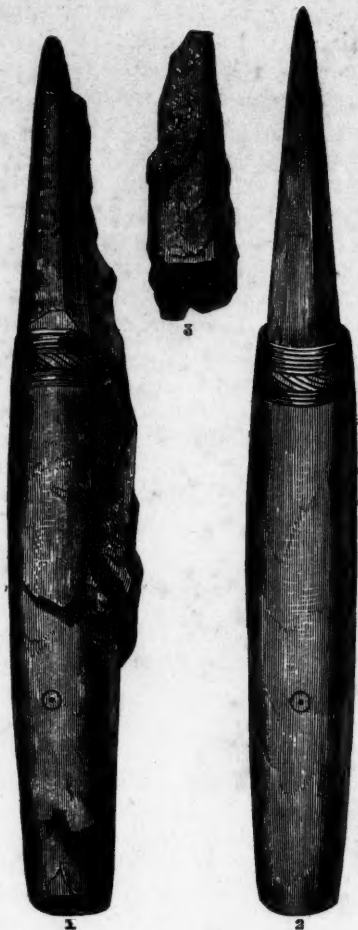
The floor of the larger chamber is perfectly level; that of the smaller one, to the extent of 65 centimetres, sloping downwards, apparently in consequence of the natural inclination of the ground.

When the discovery was first made, the *souterrain* was not found in as good a state of preservation as that of Keredan. The smaller chamber was, however, intact. The vaulted roofs of the other chamber and gallery had given way at some unknown period; but the eprings of the vaults remained so far perfect as to enable one to determine the original height. Subsequently to the destruction of these vaults, the interior spaces had become filled up with materials of different characters. In the gallery were found stone implements, a so-called whorl of baked clay, fragments of pottery of all kinds, and little Gallo-Roman figures. In the larger chamber was a layer of fine black soil, 20 centimetres thick, and greasy to the touch. In the layer were discovered fragments of charcoal, two stone hatchets, two polishing or sharpening stones, three whorls of baked clay, and a large quantity of well made pottery marked with an ornamentation of genuine Gaulish character as it seems to me. Above this layer of black earth was ordinary earth mixed with stones. The small chamber was full of fine, black soil, without pebbles or other stones, but containing a tolerable quantity of charcoal and fragments of Gaulish pottery, principally in its lower part, where also were noticed burnt stones.

The *couloir*, however, was the richest in remains of all kinds. Here were found an almost perfect vase of coarse clay, a large piece of baked clay, several stones hollowed out, doubtlessly intended for crushing grain; a flint knife; five stone hatchets, some broken, others perfect; stone hammers; large polishing or sharpening stones; several whorls of burnt clay, and large quantities of charcoal and broken pottery.

In the presence of this remarkable monument, and the numerous and varied objects it contained, I confess





1. Iron piercer, with bone handle.      2. The same object, before the oxidation of the iron.  
3. Iron Sheath for the piercer.

SUTERRANEAN CHAMBERS, LA TOUELLE, QUIMPER, BRITTANY.

(Original size.)

I was much at a loss in determining its character. Was it a tomb, a dwelling, or storehouse for grain, like the *silos* of Algeria. To these questions I could find no satisfactory answer. It presented a remarkable analogy with the ancient caves and "weems" of Scotland and Ireland. It did not seem too hazardous to suggest that it might, at some very remote period, have served as a human habitation. No traces of bones, burnt or unburnt, nor any object in metal, had yet been found. All its contents were most carefully examined, and further research was at last given up, when, by means of pick and spade, it was ascertained that the natural ground had been reached. The workmen were accordingly directed to continue their researches in another part of the field.

Three weeks after this abandonment of the *souterrain*, M. Grenot, who continued to superintend the operations of the labourers, was driven by a biting east wind to seek shelter in the larger chamber. There, more to pass away the time than from any thought of making further discoveries in ground so closely examined, he was amusing himself with a small pick in removing a layer of yellow, stony soil, which appeared to be natural ground, when he came on fragments of charcoal and burnt bones; and soon after, two greenish little projections, denoting the presence of some bronze implement or implements. He at once stopped his examination, and sent a messenger for me, thus showing his prudence and sagacity, for under such circumstances two heads are certainly better than one. On my arrival we commenced with the greatest care and order to extract the buried objects, and the following is the result of our labour. In the eastern part of the large chamber, at P, we found a hollow ten or twelve centimetres deep, and seventy long, and fifty broad, which contained a layer of charcoal of small wood about three centimetres thick, on which lay the following articles placed in regular order:

1. An iron instrument of the form of a piercer (plate II), set in a bone handle. The blade was about four

centimetres long, and of rectangular form. The bone handle, which had been much burnt, and so oxydised as to easily flake off, was of a round form, its length being eight centimetres and a half. The end nearest the blade was ornamented by two rows of lines joined by short, oblique ones; while about three centimetres from the lower extremity is a little circle with a central dot, exactly similar to those which occur on the little figure and pottery to be presently noticed.

2. A piece of hollow iron (plate II, fig. 3) of conical form, three centimetres long, which appears to have been the sheath of the piercer.

3. A blade of iron, seven centimetres long by two and a half broad, and probably a knife.

4. Four bronze rings, of which two are three centimetres in diameter, and the others half a centimetre less. If fastened together by a cord, they might have served as a bracelet.

5. A flat bronze object, six by two centimetres in dimensions, but which has suffered so much from rust as to have lost its original form.

6. A necklace of twenty small sheep-bones (plate III) pierced in the centre for suspension, and very much burnt. In addition were pendants of larger and flatter bones, and pierced near the edges, and not in the centre.

7. A piece of flat bone, two centimetres long, and perhaps part of the necklace.

8. A bone ring, very thin and well wrought, about two centimetres in diameter (fig. 1), and found close to the bone necklace.

9. A round piece of bone, six centimetres long, and which may have served as a handle to some implement.

10. The extremity of a cow's horn sharpened to a fine point, and probably used as some kind of piercer. These four last objects were burnt like the necklace-bones.

11. Four sharpening stones, the smallest of which was seven centimetres, and the largest fourteen and a



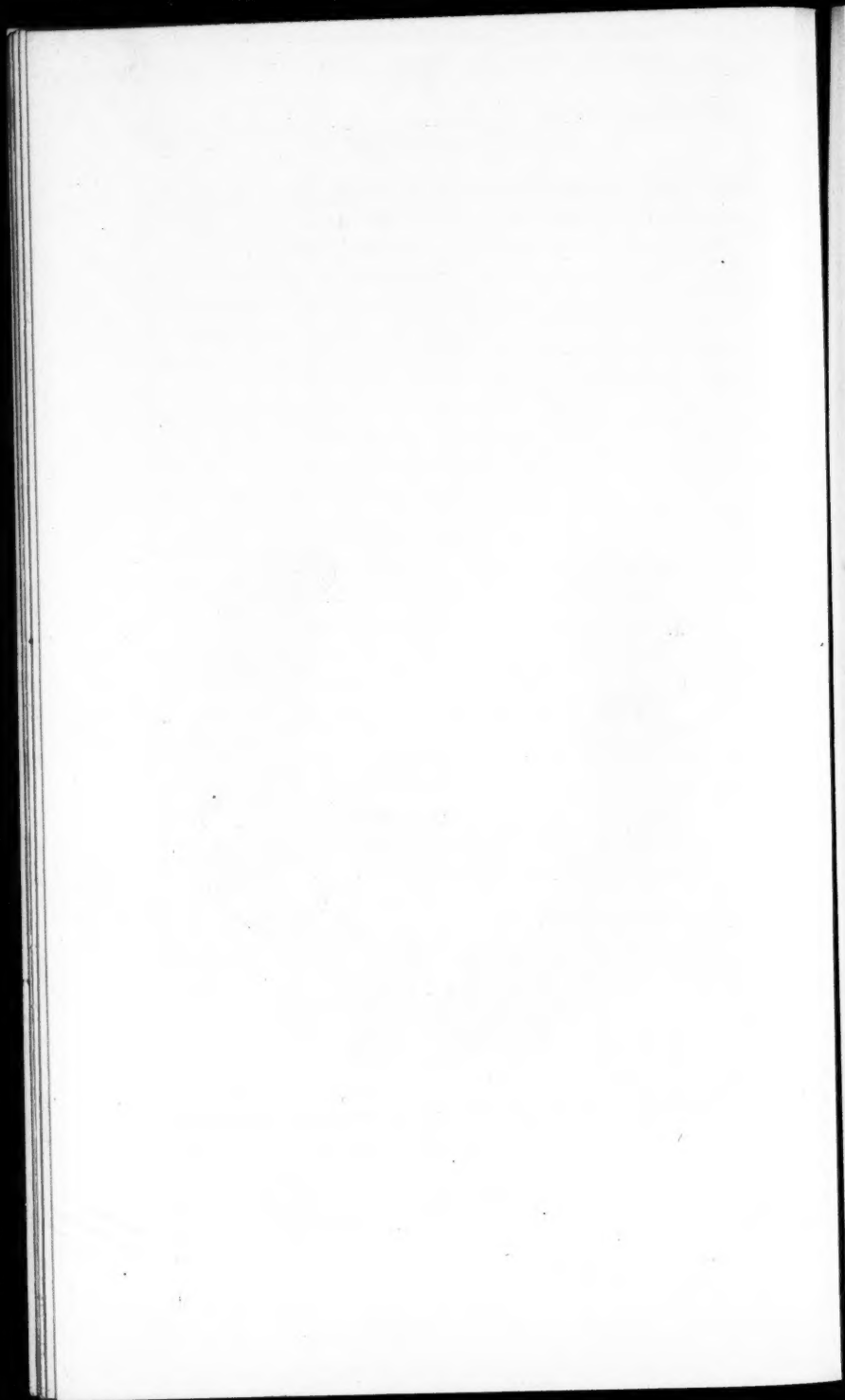
Fig. 1.





NECKLACE OF BONE FOUND IN THE SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER AT  
LA TOURELLE, NEAR QUIMPER, BRITTANY.

(Two thirds original size.)



half. These stones were marked with lines perpendicular to their larger axis, caused by the friction of metal instruments or arms. One of these stones had lost a part which could not be found, and which perhaps was never deposited.

12. Two whorls of burnt clay, of different forms, but of the same diameter, of about three centimetres. The clay was full of quartz fragments.

All these objects had been carefully placed in the midst of the charcoal, one above the other, in regular order, and had all been subjected to violent heat. The oxides of iron and copper had formed so strong a cement that the whole collection was removed in one consolidated mass. As already mentioned, this deposit had been made in the eastern part of the large chamber, about forty centimetres from its walls. Our researches were then continued with the greatest care; and while I noticed, with pencil in hand, the smallest details of discovery, M. Grenot found, in the same bed of charcoal, about twenty centimetres to the north of the preceding objects, a small vase (fig. 2) of burnt clay, eight



Fig. 2.

centimetres high, and nine and a half in its greatest diameter. The vase, made by hand, was of a reddish

clay containing numerous particles of mica. It was perfect, and placed with its mouth downwards in the charcoal, in which position it seems to have been submitted to intense heat. The interior was lined with a thick, shining layer formed by fat; and the fire coming in contact with the exterior of the vase, has left deep traces of its action, while the bottom and adjacent parts are of a beautiful reddish tint, and so completely free from all blemishes, that I am very much inclined to think that the vase was newly made when placed in the fire in the exact spot where it was found; for after the most careful examination, not only of all the articles found, but the place of finding, I am confident that they were all in their original places, and that no sacrilegious hand had touched them from the day they had been thus deposited.

This last discovery removed all my former doubts as to the character of this *souterrain*. It was a tomb, and from the character of the articles found, probably that of a female. In spite, however, of my unwillingness to mix up suggestions with simple statements of facts, yet I would state the impression made upon my mind by a careful examination of the places and the relative positions of the various articles.

The absence of burnt bones in the *souterrain* and adjoining ground, with the exception of the necklace and accompanying ornaments, seems to exclude the idea of the burial having been by incineration. On the contrary, the presence of the thick, black, unctuous earth,—which was, in fact, so adhesive that it was no easy matter to remove it from the fingers,—shews that the body was buried entire, and that its decomposition has imparted this rich and greasy character to the soil. On this supposition there must have been a fire made of small wood, with a view to more easy and rapid combustion in a spot where the air was rarified. Then, next in order, the various articles once used by, and destined to perish with, the defunct would be placed near; next would follow the customary libations; after which the

vase employed for this purpose would be plunged into the burning pile, mouth downwards, so as not to lose a single drop of the liquid used at the sacrifice. Such was the result of my impressions; but they are only conjectures, and entitled to no more weight than they deserve.

After this discovery, M. Grenot continued his excavations for several weeks in different parts of the field. These researches brought to light the fact that, previously to the cultivation of the land the surface was very uneven, owing to a great number of small cavities from which stone had been formerly extracted, and some of which were more than two metres deep. In levelling the plain, the men had filled up these cavities; and the rubbish which had been employed for that purpose, after a careful examination, was found to contain remains of all kinds, and even some stone articles; but the greater part of these last were found near the *souterrain*. The workmen discovered also several heaps of cinders and charcoal; two among them about a metre and a half in extent; one placed six metres, and the other ten, to the east of the larger chamber. These were placed on a layer of burnt clay. A third deposit was found about two metres from the gallery, but lying on the natural ground. At a distance of two metres to the south-east of the large chamber a mass of cinders was discovered in one of the cavities sunk in the ground to the depth of forty centimetres. No traces of walls, or even a fragment of cement, etc., were discovered; but some molars of a horse came to light.

It is now necessary to give a short description of the various remains found during the excavations, a few only of which have been hitherto mentioned, to interrupt the account of the investigation as little as possible.

1. Eight stone hatchets, two only of which were perfect, the others having been intentionally broken. The largest of these is eighteen centimetres long, the cutting edge being five broad (fig. 3A). These are all formed of a very hard kind of stone, with the exception of one

(fig. 3), which deserves particular mention. The form of this one approaches more closely our modern hatchets than any I have yet seen. It is fifteen centimetres long, and has a cutting edge of five centimetres; but is more remarkable for being formed of common, simple slate, about two centimetres thick, and soft enough to be scratched by my nail. It has been carefully sharpened,

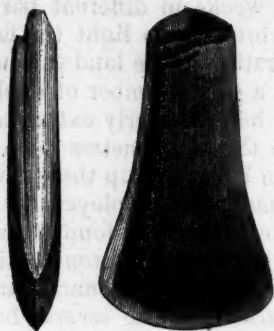


Fig. 3.

but a smart blow with it against any hard body would have splintered it into fragments. It was evidently, therefore, not intended for use, and may have been some official badge of authority or dignity. This weapon, with four others, were found in the *couloir*. The three others came from the large chamber.

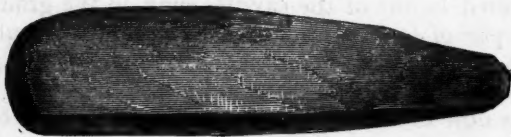


Fig. 3a.

2. Three *casse-têtes*, one of which, of polished silex, is here represented (fig. 4). This curious article was found six metres from the large chamber. It is of oval form, measuring seven centimetres long, four broad, and two and a half thick. One end is sharpened somewhat like the hatchets, but not so as to form a regular cutting edge. On each of them are certain little hollows, caused by friction,

placed one above the other. I at first thought that these hollows had been intended for securing a handle by ligatures or otherwise; but Mr. Albert Way has suggested to me that these were intended to give a firm hold to the fingers. I made the experiment, and found it answer

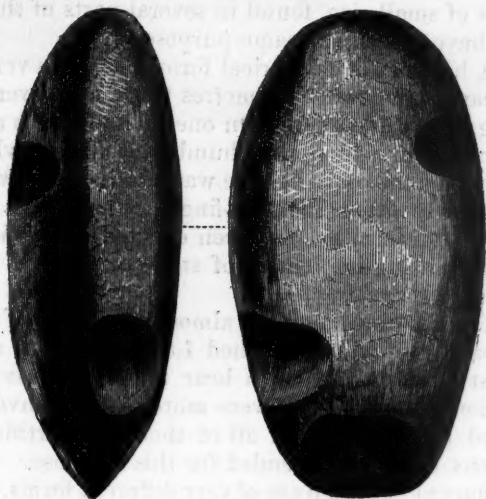


Fig. 4.

admirably; the stone being thus firmly held by the thumb, fore, and middle fingers, and resting against the palm of the hand. Thus held by a strong hand, it must have been a very formidable weapon. Two other stones, but larger and less elegant in form, but intended for the same use, were found near the *souterrain*.

3. A sling-stone of baked clay, four centimetres and a half long, having its diameter a little less than four,

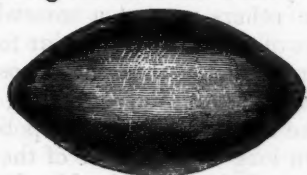


Fig. 5.



and weighing thirty-two grammes. (Fig. 5.) It is of the exact form known in France as New Zealand and New Caledonian olives, and which are still used by the natives of those two countries. This was found some metres from the large chamber. A large number of pebbles of small size, found in several parts of the field, might have served the same purpose.

4. A hammer of cylindrical form, made of a very hard and heavy stone, four centimetres thick, and seven broad in its greatest diameter. On one of its faces is an artificial cavity in which the thumb was fixed; while on the angle of the opposite face was another hollow, which conveniently fitted the fore-finger when used in this manner. Its form has not been effected by friction, but by some cutting implement of stone or bronze. It was found in the *couloir*.

5. Twenty-nine hammers, almost all of them of quartz, the heaviest of which weighed 1,500 grammes, and the lightest 250. All of them bear marks of heavy usage in various parts, as they were more or less conveniently grasped by the hand, for all of them had artificial depressions evidently intended for this purpose. Among these hammers, which are of very different forms, are two large quartz pebbles, which have been broken obliquely, so as to give them a coarse cutting edge. The greater part of the collection came from the passage and from near the *souterrain*. Besides these, was a great number of unbroken pebbles, which were apparently intended to have been manufactured into hammers.

6. Nine stones, hollowed out, intended for crushing corn, the largest of which is thirty-six centimetres by nine. One only of them has the form of a cup. The cavities of the others present a somewhat cylindrical section, and are of a slightly triangular form, having the largest side much thicker than the opposite ones. They are made of gneiss or granite, containing large grains of quartz, and the hollows are so well polished that they must have been long in use. One of them is so exactly like the one so well described by Mr. Blight (page 8 in

his interesting account of the subterranean work at Treveneague in Cornwall, England), that the representation there given, and annexed here (fig. 6), represents this



Fig. 6.

one with equal fidelity. Four fragments of grain rubbers, convex and polished, were also found. The best preserved of these implements has the form of a half egg cut longwise, and measures 40 by 20 centimetres, with a thickness of 10. They are polished on both sides. It is remarkable that most of these convex and concave stones are more or less broken; and, like the one described by Mr. Blight, several of them have been subjected to so violent a fire that they are easily crumbled by the fingers, and present the red tinge of burnt stones. One of them is ornamented with rude mouldings on the part opposite the hollow. Some of these stones were found in the couloir, others in the neighbourhood of the work. With reference to these coarser implements, it should be noticed similar ones have been found under what I think remarkable circumstances. Thus, M. Duchatellier sometime ago found under each of the two great menhirs on the right of the road from Pont-l'Abbé to Penmarc'h, a hollow grain-crusher broken in two parts. He also subsequently discovered in the covered alley of Poulguen Bras, in the Commune of Plomeur, a similar one, with a whorl of baked clay, and fragments of a vase made by hand. M. A. de Closmadeuc reports, in the bulletins of the Polymathic Society of Morhiban, 1866, that he found in one of the dolmens in the commune of Crac'h (Morhiban) on the pavement of the chamber a stone 30 by 25 centimetres dimensions, having on one side a well polished and re-

gularly formed cavity, and representing an actual mortar. There was another granite fragment rather less in size, but equally well polished, and intended for the same use. The connection of these primitive mills, therefore, with dolmens, covered galleries, and menhirs, is placed beyond all doubt.

7. A flint knife (fig. 7), about seven centimetres long,



Fig. 7.

found in the couloir with forty-nine chippings from the same stone, capable of being used as scrapers or points to spears and arrows. Similar chippings were found scattered all through the field where the diggings were carried on.

8. Twenty-five polishing or sharpening stones of all sizes from seven to seventeen centimetres long. The two largest found in the passage are of gneiss, containing large grains of granite. The others are of a different kind of stone; almost all of them were found either in or near the *souterrain*.

9. Nine whorls of baked clay, exclusive of the two previously mentioned. They are of the different ordinary forms; one has one of its faces hollowed out;

another is spherical; a third (fig. 8) is ornamented with triangles rudely engraved on the face, which is convex, and on the other with an object which may represent a collar or necklace. All these were found in the *sou-terrain*, or near it. I call these articles spindle-whorls, although archæologists are not yet agreed as to their

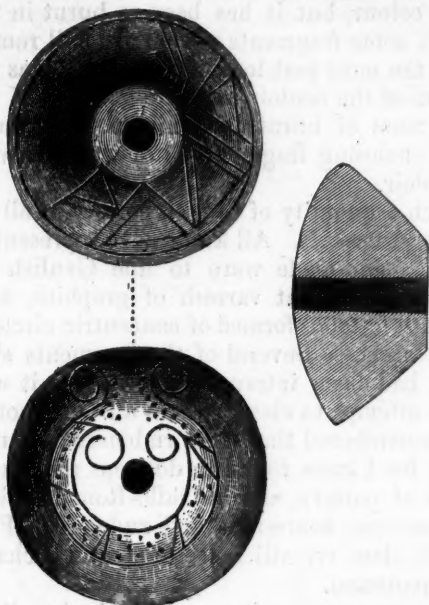


Fig. 8.

real character. Some have considered these to be the beads of necklaces, but in that case traces of the suspending cord would have existed equally on the edges of the apertures on each side, and this is not the case in the present instance. In all instances I have noticed the hole conical. Its edges are intact and perfect in the side where the aperture is smallest, but it bears marks of much usage in the case of the larger aperture. It appears, therefore, that some object of conical form must have been introduced, and such as the lower part of a spindle; for the sake of comparison reference should be

made to the representation of the *Fusus* given by Mr. Anth. Rich in his *Dictionary of Greek and Latin Antiquities*.

10. A vase, almost perfect, of coarse material, mixed with quartz fragments, and which appears to have been made by hand. The height is seventeen centimetres, and its greatest breadth eighteen. It was originally of a reddish colour, but it has been so burnt in the interior, where some fragments of charcoal still remain, that it has for the most part lost its colour. It was found in the bottom of the couloir near the gallery.

11. A mass of burnt clay, nineteen centimetres in diameter, enclosing fragments of quartz. It was found in the couloir.

12. Such a quantity of broken pottery of all kinds as to fill several baskets. All kinds were represented, from the rudest hand-made ware to fine Gaulish pottery, covered with a slight varnish of graphite, and ornamented with festoons formed of concentric circles, joined by dotted arches. Several of the fragments show that the vases had been internally burnt, but it would be useless to attempt to classify them all. It should, however, be remembered that mere rudeness does not prove antiquity, for I have found in dolmens remarkably fine specimens of pottery, and in Gallo-Roman ruins specimens of extreme coarseness and rudeness. Figures 9, 10, 11, 12, plate iv, will serve to show the character of the ornamentation.

13. The fragments of several hundred Gallo-Roman little figures in baked clay, and of white colour, representing a great variety of personages and animals. There must have been some manufactory of these figures not far from the Roman station mentioned above.

14. Several portions of a Gaulish statuette of red baked clay, but painted white. These portions are the entire head. (Plate v, fig. 1.) Part of the breast, (plate v, fig. 2), an arm, and the lower part of the body. (Plate v, figs. 3, 4.) When perfect, it must have been twenty centimetres high. The personage represented, and which must have been a divinity, perhaps

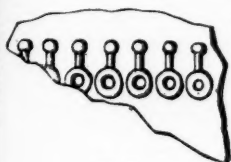


Fig. 9.

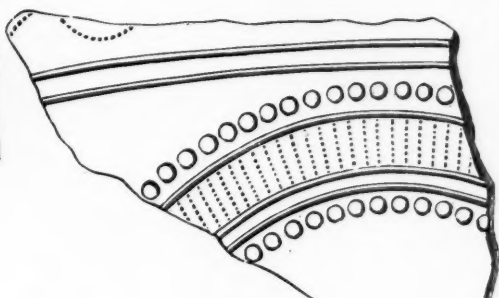


Fig. 11.

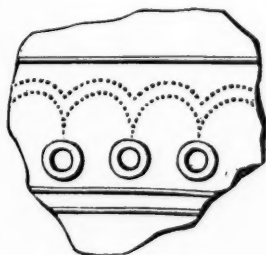


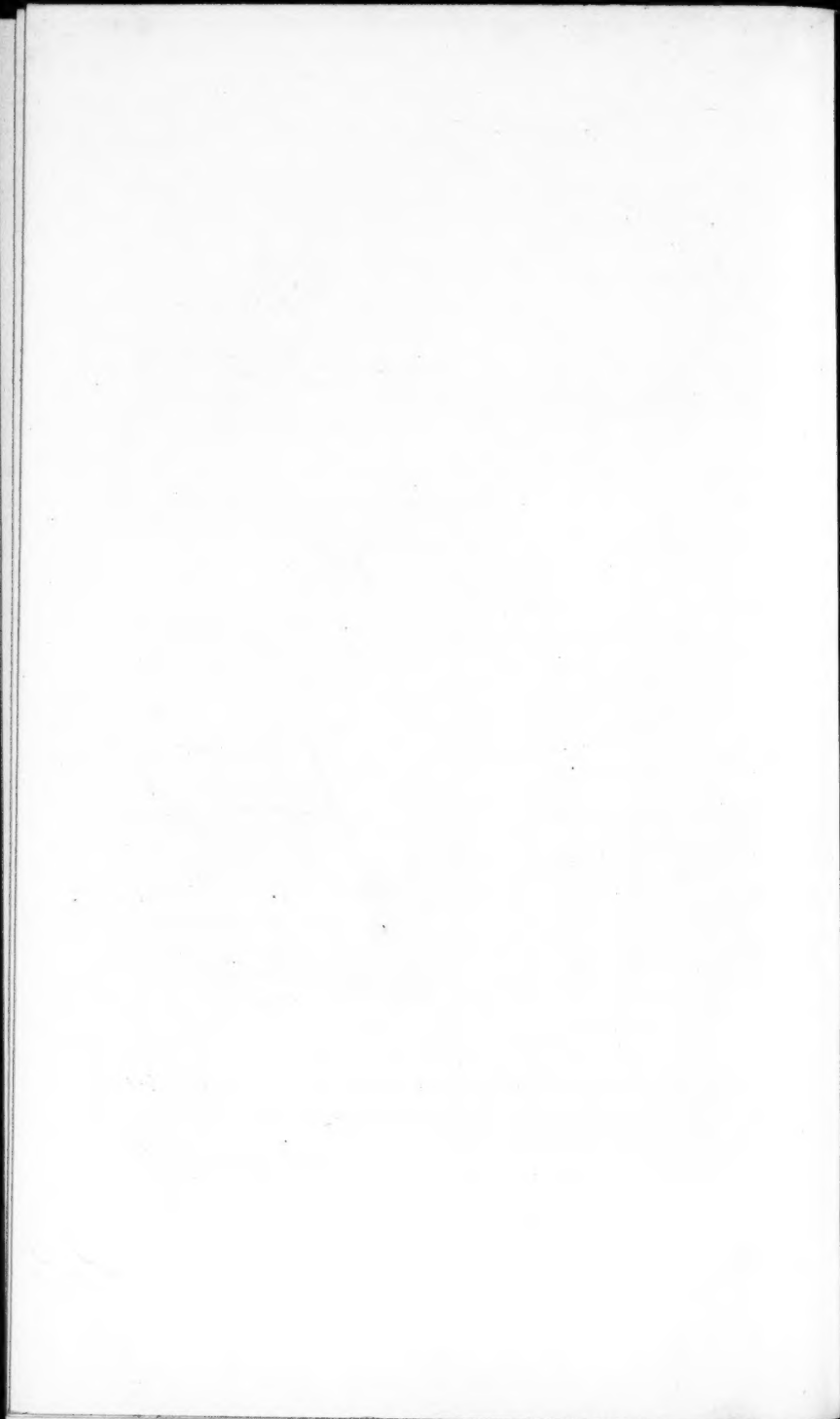
Fig. 10.



Fig. 12.

FRAGMENTS OF GAULISH POTTERY FOUND IN OR NEAR THE SUBTERRANEAN  
CHAMBER AT LA TOURELLE, NEAR QUIMPER, BRITTANY.

(Figs. 9, 10. Original size. Figs. 11, 12. Half original size.)







1.



2.

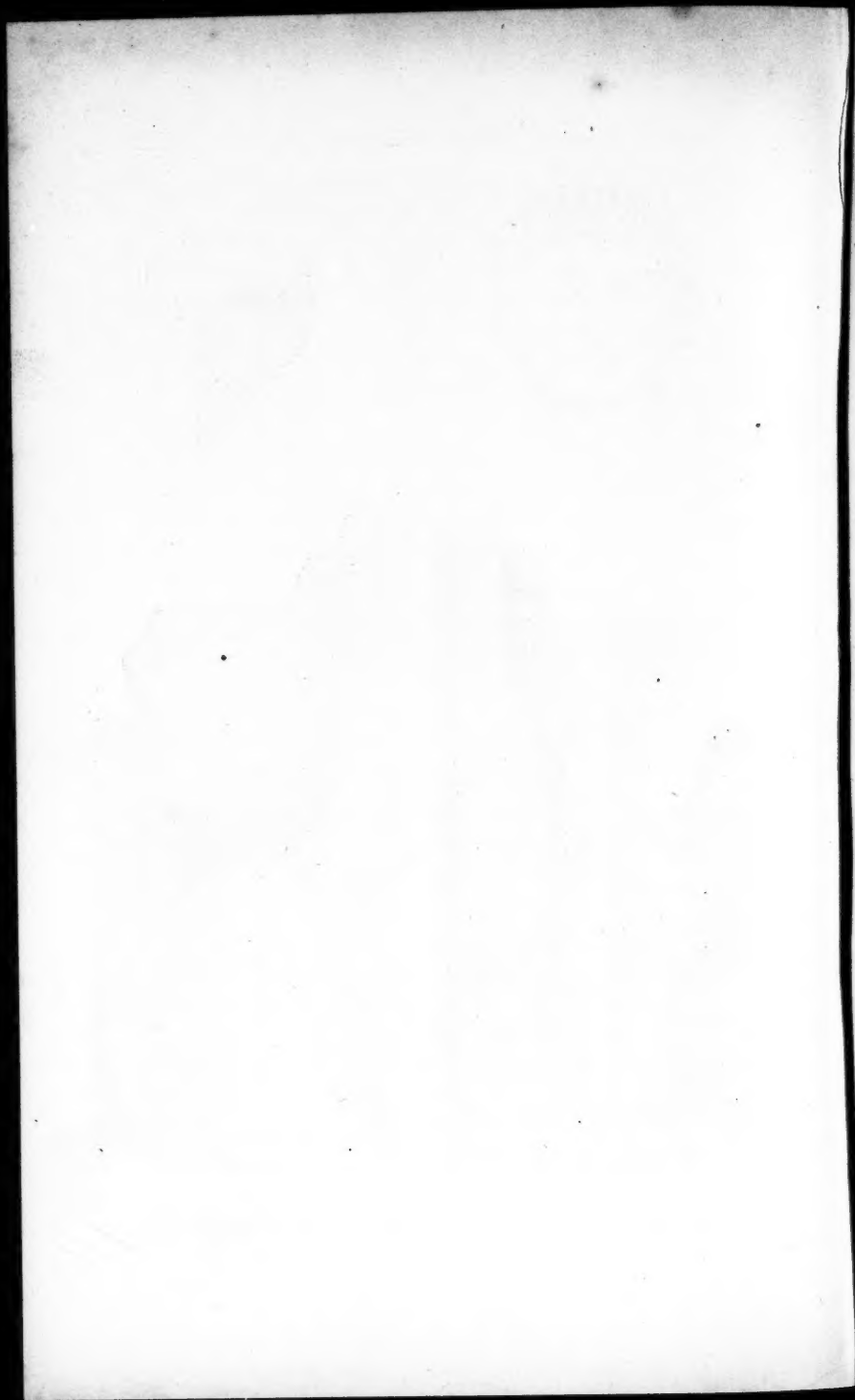


3.



4.

FRAGMENTS OF TERRA-COTTA STATUE, FOUND IN THE SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER  
AT LA TOUBELLE, NEAR QUIMPER, BRITTANY.



Apollo (Belenus) is naked. The hair, which is arranged in plaits, is on the forehead adorned with thirteen circles with central points, and on the sides with a series of pearls and eight radiating ornaments. On the middle of the breast is a sun formed of three concentric circles, from whence diverge rays, which are circumscribed by a larger and exterior circle. On the side of this ornament are other circles, but smaller, with central points ranged in a circular form. Below, and occupying the whole breadth of the breast, is a line of festoons and circles like those above. On each side of the leg, front and back, are seen a system of varied ornamentation, the elements of which are, however, concentric or radiating circles, either isolated or grouped in quincunx, and separated by dotted lines. This statuette, which approaches the Greek rather than the Roman type, belongs to Gaulish art, but probably of a period approaching the time of the Roman conquest. Coins bearing these two kinds of circles are often found in France; and the *Arch. Camb.*, III series, No. 27, has given some good examples of them. In the last plate of the second volume of Montfaucon's *Antiquity Explained* will be found concentric circles among the ornaments of a Gaulish funeral monument; and in plate cxciv of the same volume there is behind the goddess Nehalennia a decoration of festoons similar to that on the breast of our statuette. I have seen the same festoons on a Gaulish gold coin found near Pont l'Abbé in 1857. It may be observed also that these concentric circles form the most frequent ornaments in objects of the bronze period. To go still higher, they are the principal elements of decoration in the case of megalithic monuments. I limit myself, however, to merely stating these facts, and draw no conclusions. M. Toulmouche, in his history of Rennes, gives the head of a statuette of burnt clay, which is adorned with the same kind of circles.

In conclusion, it appears to me that the *souterrain* of La Tourelle is a sepulchral monument analogous to the covered alleys, and differing only in the mode of construc-

tion. The *souterrains* in Cornwall (England), and among others those of Treveneague and Trelowarren, described by Mr. Blight, consist of chambers and galleries (some of which are built of stones like the covered alleys, while others sunk in the ground, as in the examples of Keredan and La Tourelle) form a natural transition between the two kinds of monuments. Where stones of sufficient size and suitable forms for the safe protection of the grave were not easily procured, it would naturally suggest itself to those who wished for such security to seek for it by digging the grave deep within the ground.

I do not think that the *souterrain* of La Tourelle enclosed a single burial, but several, as seems to be shown by the number of articles in stone, bone, and burnt clay, all found close by. They would have been cast aside as useless, subsequent to the violation of the tomb. As regards, however, the Gaulish and Roman *débris* found mixed with the objects above described, the explanation seems easy. The plateau in which the *souterrain* stands is so well situated that it must have been occupied from the earliest period down to Roman times. Subsequently, when the change of times and manners rendered the situation less important or desirable, and the land came into cultivation, it is easy to understand how these various remains, left by successive generations, became scattered over the surface of the ground; and hence we find lying in mingled confusion objects of so many various ages.

*Souterrains* like those of La Tourelle and Keradan are not probably so rare as is generally supposed; and if we hear so little of them, it must be probably assigned to the facility with which ignorant peasants can destroy them in their agricultural improvements. It is not the same with most of our dolmens and covered alleys, the solid and heavy remains of which have remained long after the dismantling of the monuments themselves.

It is to this class of monuments that it is necessary to assign the origin of a belief widely spread among the Bretons, namely that there exists a race of dwarfs, or genii, or fairies, called *Korriket* or *Korriganed*, and who

live in holes under ground. The following is a couplet referring to this superstition, which I have often heard infants sing :

“ Bin Ban, Korriganan,  
 Pelec’h e moc’h epad ar goan ?  
 —’Bârs un toullik, bars an douar ?  
 Da gortoz an amzer klouar.”

Which means

Bin Ban, fairy,  
 Where are you in winter ?  
 —In a little hole under ground,  
 To wait warm weather.

Dolmens, covered alleys, and similar monuments, are always spoken of in Brittany as the houses of fairies, dwarfs, or similar characters (Ty Korriket). Even those Bretons who do sometimes associate the idea of sepulture with tumuli and galgals which have not been dug into, cannot imagine that the other monuments of the same class, which they call “Ty Korriket,” have been intended for the same purposes. In this respect the chain of tradition has long since been broken.

R. F. LE MEN.

Quimper, 25 March, 1868.

#### ORIGINAL MS. OF THE LIBER LANDAVENSIS.

It may interest the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* to have some account of the history and contents of the original MS. of the *Book of Llandaff*. When this MS. was sought for by Mr. Rees, in order to print it for the Welsh MSS. Society, in 1840, the search was a fruitless one ; although, singular to say, Mr. Rees, in his preface, actually mentions the then and present owner of it by name, in order to say that he did not possess it. Mr. Rees could hardly have applied to him for information on the subject. In consequence of his imperfect inquiries, the work was printed mainly from a facsimile copy made in 1660 by Mr. R. Vaughan of Hengwrt ; a very beautiful MS., according to description ; but, unfortunately, in Mr. Rees’s transcript from it (but not, I am informed,

in Mr. Vaughan's copy itself) there exists a very considerable number of small discrepancies from the original.

I. The history of the later fortunes of the original MS. appears to have been as follows. Bishop Godwin, of course, consulted it at Llandaff itself, of which see he was bishop, 1601-1618. If we except a previous temporary loan of it to Archbishop Parker, from whose notes Wharton's extracts were taken, and who must have duly returned it,—and possibly a second loan to Dr. James, returned with a like honesty,—Bishop Field of Llandaff (A.D. 1619-1627) is responsible for its first departure from its lawful owners. He lent it to Selden between the years just mentioned. While in Selden's possession it appears to have been consulted and used by Ussher, Spelman, and Dugdale also, and by the Rev. Bryan Twyne; and either at the beginning of that period, or earlier, as above intimated, by Dr. James, the Bodleian Librarian (1598-1620); the extracts made by the last named of whom were in part taken from the original *Liber Landavensis* itself, as Mr. Rees would have seen had he inspected them; and from the additions to that original MS., of which Mr. Rees, of course, knew nothing; as well as from another and totally different MS., likewise belonging to Llandaff. Ussher and Spelman speak of the MS. as belonging to Llandaff; but their words do not afford reason for believing that Selden had actually returned the MS. to its cathedral home at the time when they were making use of it. On the contrary, upon Selden's death, in 1654, the MS. is still found in his possession, and is mentioned by Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Vaughan of Trawscoed, one of his executors, in a letter dated Sept. 24, 1659, as then belonging to the Public Library of the University of Oxford, to which Selden's MSS. were given by his executors in that very month and year. The Llandaff MS., however, if it really did go to Oxford at all with the rest of the collection (which probably it did not), could only have been there for a few days. A negotiation had been in progress since 1655, on the part of Mr. Robert Vaughan

of Hengwrt, for the purpose of procuring the MS. from Sir J. Vaughan (its possessor, as one of Selden's executors, from 1654 to 1659), in order to make a copy of it; and in the letter above referred to, Sir J. Vaughan speaks of the MS. as at that time (Sept. 1659) belonging to the University of Oxford, and states that he had "procured" it for Mr. R. Vaughan's use, and requires a bond for its restitution. Mr. R. Vaughan's copy, of which he made but one, although originally intending to make two, was written (according to the MS. Hengwrt catalogue now at Peniarth) in 1660; between which year and his own death, in 1667, he obviously returned the MS. to Sir John, according to his bond. The latter, however, who had ignored all through the original ownership of the Llandaff Chapter, appears now to have ignored also the gift of Selden's MSS. (this one inclusive) by himself and his co-executors to the Bodleian Library; for the next account we have of the MS. finds it, in 1696, in the possession of Robert Davies, Esq., of Llanerch and Gwysaney, two estates close together, in the counties respectively of Denbigh and Flint; whose wife, Letitia, was the granddaughter of Sir John Vaughan, and to whom it must have passed either by gift of Sir John, or upon his death in 1674.

The cover of the MS. had suffered in the course of its travels; and in 1696 Mr. Davies, a learned and careful antiquary, while preserving the leaf of the cover, on which was, and is still, the curious figure in relief to be hereafter mentioned, supplied the MS. with a new leaf (of thick board, made to resemble the old one) on the other side, upon which he caused the following inscription to be placed in small brass nails: "Librum hunc temporis injurias passum novantiquo tegmine munire curavit R. D. 1696."

In the old catalogue of the Llanerch MSS., which is now at Owston, co. York, the MS. occurs as No. 22; and Mr. E. Lhuyd, in his *Archæologia*, mentions it, in 1707, as at Gwysaney, in the possession of Mr. Davies, who died in 1710. From Mr. Robert Davies the MS.



descended to the successive owners of his estates, and finally to Mr. John Davies, his great-grandson, who died without issue in 1785. It is mentioned during the interval by Bishop Tanner, who died in 1735, as at that time in the possession of Robert Davies, Esq., of Llanerch; and likewise by the Rev. Evan Evans in 1760, to whose extracts Mr. Rees refers as among the MSS. of Lewis Morris in the Welsh School Library in London, and who also mentions Llanerch. In 1792 the Welsh estates of the Davies family were divided by act of Parliament between the two sisters of Mr. John Davies, and the MSS. were divided at the same time. The *Liber Landavensis*, among others, went (with Gwysaney) to Mary, who married Philip Puleston of Hafody-Wern, co. Denbigh, Esq.; of which marriage the sole issue was a daughter, Frances, who married Bryan Cooke, Esq., of Owston, co. York, M.P. for Malton; whose grandson and heir, Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, Esq., of Owston, is accordingly the present most careful and courteous owner of the never really missing MS. Even so late as 1815, it appears that Archdeacon Davies of Brecon, and in 1811 Bishop Burgess, then of St. David's, were aware that the MS. had passed into the hands of Mr. Bryan Cooke, and that it was in his library; although they do not actually speak of Owston by name, and may have fancied that it still remained at Gwysaney.

It must be said on behalf of Selden and of his executors, that for the time, or most of it, during which he kept the MS. (1627-1654), its proper owners, the Bishop and Chapter of Llandaff, were abolished,—so far as the law of the land could abolish them,—and that they continued so in 1659, when the gift was made to the Bodleian Library. Sir John Vaughan is apparently the greater culprit, who, in 1660-1667, when the MS. came again into his hands, returned it neither to Llandaff nor to Oxford.

Looking back to the period preceding Parker, Mr. Rees has printed an extract from a Llandaff chronicle in the Cotton MSS. (Titus D. xxii, 1), dated 1439, which

cites charters, etc., as "in Graffo Sancti Thelyai"; and the entries in the end of the MS. itself, as will be seen below, amply prove its continued domicile at Llandaff (unless perchance it, or more probably the documents themselves which were copied into it, went to Rome and back in 1128 or 1129) from the date of its compilation, shortly before 1134, to the episcopate of Bishop Field in 1619. That its compiler and scribe was Galfridus, brother of Bishop Urban, rests upon an inference from Cotton MSS. Vesp. A. xiv, which contains a life of St. Teilo, ascribed there to this Galfridus, and identical with the life contained in the Llandaff MS. The identity of Galfridus with the Esni mentioned in the MS. itself (p. 81, Rees) as dean of Llandaff, rests only on the fact that this Esni was also Urban's brother.<sup>1</sup>

II. From the history of the MS. let us turn next to the MS. itself; and, to begin with its outside, one leaf of the cover, as mentioned above, was supplied by Mr. Davies in 1696; the other is part of the original cover—i.e., of the cover which the book had before it first left Llandaff. This is a thick oak board, once overlaid with gold and silver, and partially jewelled. Some of the small pins which fixed the metal work to the oak still remain. The gold and silver and the jewel work have disappeared. Some traces of precious metal still continue around a bronze figure,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, in full relief, formerly gilt, and still partially so, which occupies the centre of the cover, and which represents (not St. Teilo, as the Hengwrt catalogue wrongly says, and Mr. Rees repeats, but) our Lord Himself standing on a crescent, and uplifting His hand in the act of blessing. The figure is far from despicable as a work of art, although the body is disproportionately small for the head.

The MS. itself consists in its original portion of 108 large folio vellum leaves (nearly thirteen inches by

<sup>1</sup> The authorities for the above statements are either to be found referred to in Rees' preface to his edition in 1840, or are derived from the MS. Hengwrt Catalogue, from information supplied by Mr. P. Davies Cooke, or from the MS. itself. See also Short's *Hist. of Ch. of England*, c. i, p. 3.

nine) beautifully written in double columns, and in excellent preservation. Its contents show it to have been written throughout (with certain small exceptions to be hereafter mentioned) at the same period, although not consecutively, viz., during the Episcopate of Urban, A.D. 1107-1134, and during the latter part of that Episcopate. It begins with the Gospel of St. Matthew, in Latin, 47 pp. (the 48th is blank); Vulgate text, but with a trace here and there that the transcriber was familiar with the old Latin (*e.g.*, the words *ventura* and *omnes* are interlined respectively at c. iii, v. 7, and c. vii, v. 23). The body of the MS., beginning at p. 49, contained, in the first instance, the legends of Elgar and Sampson, now on pp. 49-63 (there is no pagination, however, in the MS. itself); which were written consecutively, and probably (as the relics of Elgar with those of Dubricius were removed from Bardsey to Urban's new Cathedral in May, 1120, and as Elgar had no previous connection whatever with Llandaff) shortly after the May of 1120. At the same period were entered, but after an interval of twenty-four pages, viz., upon pp. 87-98, the legend of Dubricius (headed "De Primo Statu Landavensis Ecclesiæ et Vita Archiepiscopi Dubricii"), followed by an Indulgence of Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, towards the re-building of the Cathedral in 1120; and on pp. 98-103, letters of Pope Calixtus II in 1119, relating to Urban's first appeal in that year to the Pope at Rheims in his suit with the Bishops of St. David's and Hereford. Consecutively with these, follow the Legends of St. Teilo and St. Oudoceus, pp. 104-141, and copies of charters and other entries from Teilo down to the consecration of Bishop Urban in 1107 (pp. 141-216); all, except two interpolations mentioned below, and a blank or two near the end for entries after all not made, written consecutively, and apparently A.D. 1120-1124. The MS. breaks off in the middle of a sentence, after mentioning Urban's consecration, either for lack of vellum, or because the following page or pages have been lost. Subsequently to

these entries, we find entered in paler ink upon p. 64, which had been left blank, certain statements about the city of Rome and Pope Eleutherius (on pp. 26-27 of Rees); and upon pp. 65-66 a concordat between Bishop Urban and Robert, Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan, in 1126, written in a different character, but at the same period with the remainder; upon the right hand column of p. 66, not filled by the concordat, two documents, out of their place, of Pope Honorius II, dated A.D. 1128-1129 (p. 30 of Rees), of which the contents will shew why they were at first omitted; and upon pp. 67-76 other letters and bulls of Honorius, of A.D. 1128-1129, relating to Urban's second and third appeals against the Bishops of St. David's and Hereford; and upon pp. 77-79 an Indulgence of the Legate John of Crema, and the well-known summons of the Bishop of Llandaff to a Council of London, to be held by the Papal Legate, by permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury,—"*legis ordinatione nostraque conniventia*,"—both dated in 1125; and, lastly, summaries of two journeys, and no more, of Urban to Rome; all of which were, therefore, written into the volume before A.D. 1133, in which year he undertook his third journey. On a half-page (p. 79), left blank at the end of these summaries, are entered, out of their place, two letters of Pope Honorius (pp. 51-52, Rees), one of which is a repetition of one of the two previously misentered, as above said. Finally, the volume was completed by filling the leaves from p. 80 to p. 86 (both inclusive) with bulls and letters of Pope Innocent II, A.D. 1130-1132, relating to Urban's final appeal in those years; which he attempted to renew in 1133-1134, but was hindered from prosecuting by his death in the last-named year. These last entries break off at the bottom of the last column of p. 86, in the middle of a document and of a sentence, either because some pages were lost before the book was bound (of which, however, there is no trace), or because the life of St. Teilo was already written upon pp. 87-89. These documents of Innocent are the latest

entries in the book itself in point of date, except the two interpolations above mentioned, which are (1) a note on a blank space following the Welsh version of the Privilegium of St. Teilo (p. 114, Rees), setting forth that this solemn sentence was promulgated in Llandaff Cathedral A.D. 1410, with the effect of driving certain wicked transgressors of it mad; and (2) a document, purporting to be copied into the volume, because the original (which refers to a transaction dated in A.D. 958) was perishing with age, inserted, however, pretty well into its place in point of date (pp. 237-238, Rees), but on a space originally blank, and containing an agreement made at the bidding of Eadgar of England as suzerain, between Owen, King of South Wales, and Morgan, King of Morganwg; the scribe of which, possibly the original scribe, possibly the later one, has written throughout the better known name of Howel for that of Owen, his son, who was the person really concerned in the transaction. There are also copious marks and short marginal notes (fifteenth century probably) throughout the volume, written by an enthusiastic Llandaff churchman, and calling attention triumphantly to every emphatic sentence in Papal bulls, or in the old charters, exalting the dignity or maintaining the privileges of Llandaff. The whole of the above matter, which is, in fact, the whole of the contents of the original MS., the Gospel of St. Matthew and the brief marginal notes excepted (which Mr. Vaughan omitted), has been printed by Rees from the Hengwrt copy, collated with other MSS., which were taken in truth from that copy. Unfortunately, there are considerable discrepancies of text between Mr. Rees's printed edition and the original; which, however, as I am informed, are due to Mr. Rees or his copyist, and not to the Hengwrt copy. Mr. Rees has obviously added to the number out of his own ingenuity—as, *e.g.*, in the Concordat of 1126 between Robert of Gloucester and Bishop Urban, where he has invented for us, not only an "Oinus Bishop of Eureux," but, worse still, a "John Bishop of Richmond," with a

various reading of "Oxford." It would have been surely better to have confessed ignorance, if he had (very excusably) failed to guess, for the latter—what the original MS. actually has—"Johannes Luxoniensis," meant obviously for John, Bishop of Lisieux, instead of which Mr. Rees has written "Ricomienensis." But one might have hoped that the other well-known name and see would have been correctly translated.

In addition, however, to the original matter, the Owston MS. contains additions peculiar to itself, and belonging to dates subsequent to Urban's Episcopate: in one place, indeed, coming down as late as to Bishop Field in 1619. These occur at the end of the volume, and consist of (1) six vellum leaves of the size of the original, which contain—

Upon p. 1 (1) a *Postcommunio* from a *Missa S. Teilani*, written at the top left hand corner, apparently fourteenth century, as follows:—

"Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, Qui de beato corpore Scti Thelyai confessoris tui atque pontificis tria corpora consecrasti, et per illud miraculum pacem et concordiam inter inimicos reformasti, concede propitius per eius suffragia pietatis Tue ueniam consequamur: per Dominum nostrum. Amen."

II. A statement of the duties of the Archdeacon of Llandaff, and of the payments to which he is entitled from each church in the diocese, written on the same page, but a little earlier than No. 1, to make room for which the first words of this have been erased, beginning thus:—

" . . . . Landavens, in tantum quoad potest, semel in anno quando voluerit, per se vel suum deputatum discretum et ecclesiasticum visitare, ac de criminibus et excessibus clericorum et laicorum ad ecclesiastici fori cognitionem spectantibus inquirere, necnon criminosos et in minoribus criminibus delinquentes, viz. pro non reparatione ecclesiarum et ornamentorum, pro fornicatione ac adulterio, cum his similibus, debite corrigere et punire; et inductiones concedere, et facere; testamenta probare, administrationes committere de bonis intestatorum; et in causis matrimonialibus, causis divortii, et diffamationis, procedere; ac easdem fine debita terminare. Majora tamen crimina



ac causas, viz., causam hereseos mendacii (?) periurii, causam deputationis, institutionis, et destitutionis, cum talibus causis majorem jurisdictionem requirantibus, Episcopo debet referre; quia dicitur oculus Episcopi. Cuius quidam jurisdictionis et visitationis ratione dictus Archidiaconus Landavensis de consuetudine postscript: debet annates habere et percipere de qualibet ecclesiarum infra dictarum dioc. nomine visitationis; et etiam summas ratione expensarum impensas . . . . perpetuis hujus libri infra . . . jurisdictionis nomine solidos x, . . . et quatuor denarios."

The vellum is torn off at the edge of the last three lines, which are followed by a list of the churches and of their several payments.

Upon p. 2 (iii), left hand top, a list of donations to the See of Llandaff by Henry, who was Bishop of the See, A.D., 1193-1219; and,

(iv), right hand top, a list of Kings of Kent, etc., and England, from Ethelbert to Richard I; both of them thirteenth century; and,

(v), on the rest of the page, a considerably later entry of the taxations of churches in the deanery of "Bar-genney."

Upon pp. 3-4 (vi) are copies of documents of Innocent II; and,

(vii), of the statement about Eleutherius and Lucius; all merely repeated from the earlier and proper MS.: and,

(viii), upon p. 4, a record of a claim of services in the Cathedral of Llandaff, made Dec. 26, 1332, by William Mayloc and his wife, and of the diplomatic answer of Nicolas the treasurer, which led to the abandonment of the claim.

Pp. 5-6 contain a list of Bishops of Llandaff, from Dubricius onwards to Bishop John Paschal (1344-1361), made up to that date in the fourteenth century. The list, however, is continued in different hands and dates to the consecration of Bishop Field, Oct. 7, 1619. This list, which is repeated further on (as will be seen below) as far as Bishop Wells (1425-1441), is as follows:—

"Sanctus Dubricius Ar'ep'us.—Sanctus Thelyaus.—Sanctus Oudocheus.—Ubelinus.—Aidanus.—Elfystil.—Lunapeius.—



Comergwynus.<sup>1</sup>—Argwystyl. — Goruannus. — Gwydlonius. — Edylbinus. — Grecielis. — Berthgwynus. — Trichanus. — Eluogus. — Cathgwareth. — Cerenhir. — Nobis. — Pater. — Gulfridus. — Nuth. — Cymelliauth. — Libye.<sup>2</sup> — Gowganus. — Marchlyud. — Blethery. — Joseph. — Herwaldus. — Urbanus. — Uicthredus. — Nicholaus. — Will'mus de Salso Marisco. — Henricus Prior de Bergeueny. — Will'mus Prior de Goldclivia, 1218. — Elyas de Radnore, 1230. — Will'mus de Burgo, 1245. — Joh'nes de la Ware, Abbas de Margan, 1254. — Will'mus de Radnore, 1256. — Will'mus de Brewys, 1265. — Joh'nes de Monemuta, 1296. — F. Joh'nes de Eglesclif, predicator, 1323. — F. Joh'nes Paschal, Carmelita, 1344. — Frater Rog'us Credoc, Minor'.<sup>3</sup> — Frater Thomas Busshonk,<sup>4</sup> predicator, sa. theol. doctor. — Frater Will'mus Botesham, ordinis predicatorum, sa. theol. doctor. — Frater Edmundus de Burgo, monachus mon. de Burg,<sup>5</sup> sa. theol. doctor. — Tidemannus, Abbas de Bello Loco. — Magister Andreas Baret, utriusque juris doctor. — Frat' Joh'es Borchul,<sup>6</sup> predicator. — Frat' Thom's Peuerel, Carmelita. — Frat' Joh'es la Zouche, sacre theol. doctor, ordinis minor. — Frat' Joh'es Wellys, ord. minor. sacre theol. doctor. — Nicholaus Assheby, quondam Prior Mon. Westmon.; cons. 1441. — Johannes Houden, predicator, sacre theologiæ doctor. — Johannes Smith, doctor theologiæ. — Johannes<sup>7</sup> Marshall, doctor theologiæ, quondam socius Collegii de Merton, Oxon.<sup>8</sup> — Joh'es Yngylby, ordinis Carth'siensis ac quondam Prior de Sheyn. — Milo Salley, ordinis S'ti Benedicti, quondam elemosunarius monasterii Abendon' et ibidem professus, et postea Abbas de Eynesham. — Georgius de Atequâ, professor theologiæ et ordinis Predicatorum. — Robertus Holgate, doctor sacre theologiæ, ac magister ordinis Sancti Gilebertin', et postea Presidens Consilii Regii in plaga boreali Anglie, installatus fuit in ecc'a Landavensi in vigilia Sanctæ<sup>9</sup>.....an' mccccxxxvii. — Anthonius Kechyn, sacre theologiæ doctor, ac quondam de Eynesham Abbas, possessionem dictæ sedis adeptus est in vigilia S'c'te Trinitatis anno D'ni 1545 in persona Jo. Apharii legis doctoris Cancellarii sui &c. — Hugo Johnes, in legibus Bacc'. — Will'mus Blethyn, in legibus Bacc'. — Arthurus Brechon, Ep'm Lanel-

<sup>1</sup> Comergwjus in second list.      <sup>4</sup> Rusthook in second list.

<sup>2</sup> In second list Libiauth.

<sup>5</sup> "De abb'ie S'c'ti Edm'di," 2d list.

<sup>3</sup> The writing changes here.

<sup>6</sup> The writing again changes here.

<sup>7</sup> The hand changes here again, and what follows is in many different hands.

<sup>8</sup> "Consecrated an'o d'ni 1479" is added in the latest hand of all.

<sup>9</sup> A hole in the vellum. The remaining letters look something like "Julii vii"; but Holgate was consecrated March 25.

uens. qui p. Will'm Thomas avunc'lum suum in eadem, 29<sup>o</sup> Aprilis anno D'ni 1575, regnique regine n'ri Elizabethæ 17<sup>o</sup>, installatus est.—Geruasius Babington, theologiæ doctor.—Will'mus Morganus, theol. doctor; consecratus 20<sup>o</sup> Julii 1595.—Franciscus Godwyn, s. theol. doctor; cons. Nov. 22, 1601.—Georgius Carleton, s. theologiæ doctor, cons. . . . —Theophilus Field, s. theologiæ doctor, cons. Octob. 7<sup>o</sup> 1619."

The dates in the earlier portion of the above list, several of which are one year too early, are added in one of the later hands. The list itself down to Urban is evidently constructed by simply entering the names in the order in which they occur in the charters contained in the *Liber Landavensis* itself. But these charters, independently of other evidence, are inconsistent in themselves with the assumption that they were placed in exact chronological sequence; *e.g.*, Berthgwyn is expressly said in one of them (p. 173, Rees) to have succeeded Oudoceus immediately, while ten names are inserted between them in the list; and, in another (p. 175), Greicielis appears, not as immediately preceding, but as succeeding, Berthgwyn, and that "post longum tempus." The second list inverts (wrongly) the order of Bishops Tidemannus and Baret, placing the latter first. Otherwise the two lists agree, except in a few insignificant matters, so far as the second extends, *viz.*, to Bishop Wellys. These lists also agree with Godwyn, as indeed they were the authorities on which he relied; except that he has transferred Marchlwyd and Pater (in that order) from their places in the list, and has inserted them between Libiau and Gwgan, no doubt owing to the dates assigned to them in the Welsh chronicles and in the laws of Howel Dda. Bishop Paschal's consecration recurs again at greater length further on in another document. The only other point requiring notice is the entry following the name of W. Blethyn. It really concerns Bishop Blethyn himself, who was consecrated April 27, 1575, and doubtless installed on the 29th. He was Archdeacon of Brecon, so that "Arthurus" is probably a miswriting for "Archidiaconus," and the

scribe must have fancied Brecon to have been in the diocese of St. Asaph.

Pp. 7-8 contain (x) statutes of Bishop John of Monmouth (1296-1323), and of Bishop John of Eglesclif (1323-1340), and

(xi) of Bishop John Paschal (1344-1361); all relating to residence and duties of canons of the Cathedral, and entered in this place at the same time, but in the fourteenth century.

Upon p. 9 are three grants in different hands—

(xii) of William de Burgo, Bishop (1245-1254) to the Monastery of Goldclive.

(xiii) of William, the Bishop, and of the Chapter of Llandaff, but which William does not appear.

(xiv) of the Chapter of Llandaff to John de Hyberniam, of lands in Llandaff, A.D. 1328.

At the top of p. 10 is (xv) a record of a suit between the King (H.) and John, Bishop of Llandaff, respecting the right of presentation to a church, claimed by the bishop as having been granted by Edward I to Bishop William de Brewys: from the Rolls of "Mich. 32, Rot. vi." Which John, however, it is not easy to decide. From 1408 to 1500 six bishops out of seven were named John; but, unfortunately, the third in order of the seven, who was named Nicholas, is the one in whose Episcopate falls the thirty-second year of Henry VI.

On the remainder of the page, there follows (xvi) an entry of money duly paid to the executor of his creditor by the same John, Bishop of Llandaff, in the year following the previous entry:

And (xvii) an entry, miscopied by the scribe, of the four bishops, who were consecrated with Bishop Urban, viz., upon August 11, 1107, sc. "In Vill. Wintoniens. Will'us Exoniens. Remelius Herfordens. Rogierius Salesberiens., consecrati fuerunt in Ep'os." The copyist ought to have written "Will. Wintoniens." William, Bishop of Winchester, was one of the five then consecrated, and they were not consecrated at Winchester, but at Canterbury.

Next come (xviii), in the same page, the forms for admission of a Bishop of Llandaff (Nicholas the Bishop being probably Nicholas Ashby, Bishop (1441-1458), as follows:—

“Nos auctoritate Archidiaconi Cantuariæ nobis in hac parte commissa vos venerandum Præsulem Dominum Nicholaum in præsentī eccl'ia Landavensi in Ep'm admittimus.

“Et vos etiam prefatum Presulem eadem auctoritate instal-  
lamus et locum in Choro assignamus.

“Vos etiam prenomīnatum presulem presentis eccl'ie diosces-  
anum intronizamus.

“Et vos etiam prefatum presulem in domo nostra capitulari in fratrem et canonicum admittimus, et vobis principalem lo-  
cum assignamus.”

It will be remembered that the Bishop of Llandaff was *ex-officio* canon of the chapter, and filled the office of its dean.

Lastly, pp. 11-12, contain (xix) the oaths of Bishop (N standing for the initial letter of his name), and canons on admission, viz.:

“Forma Juramenti Epi' Landau' die Intronizationis suæ, quod quidem juramentum præstabit in primo ingressu suo antequam ingrediatur cimiterium: vz. ad oram sacelle occidentalis, sub hac forma verborum.

“Forma iuramenti Epi' quod faciet in Domo Capitulari quum admittitur in canonicum et in fratrem: fiet hoc modo.

“Forma iuramenti obedientiæ quam faciet canonicus Ep'o quando per Ep'm in Canonicum admissus est.”

There is nothing remarkable in the form of the oaths. They are followed by statutes respecting canons, etc., made in the episcopates of W. de Breuse in 1275, of Joh. de Monemuta in 1318, and of Joh. de Eglesclif in 1326, the entries breaking off in the middle of a sentence at the foot of the page. One enactment is, that each canon, on admission, shall give either “a choral cope” worth five marks, or the same sum in money towards the fabric of the Cathedral.

2. Eight vellum leaves follow, of smaller size; the second interpolated between the first and third, which are consecutive. Their contents appear to have been

written about the same time, viz., in the fifteenth century, but a note about Henry of Abergavenny is written in at the foot of two of the pages in a different hand.

They contain, pp. 13-14, and 17-18 (xx), the list of bishops already given, repeated down to Bishop Wells (1425-1441), but the last two names (after Peverel, 1397-1398) are added to the list as it first stood. It is entitled, "Noi'a Ep'or: qui fuerunt in Ecc'ia Cath. Land. a p'ma fundatione eiusdem, et sequit. successive." After the title and before the names is thrust into a blank space a statute about residence of canons. The list itself has been already spoken of. It differs only in trifling particulars from that given above, which, indeed, seems to have been copied from it; but at the end of it is added a further and important statement respecting the rights of the Lords of Glamorgan to the temporalities of the see during a vacancy, which were actually enjoyed by them down to the time of Edward I, although by grant of the crown from the time of Henry III, a fact which the document fails to mention. It does not appear, however, that any claim was ever advanced by them to nominate also to the see itself; and such claim is expressly repudiated in the suit between them and the crown in 1241. This statement sets forth—the earlier portion of it in Norman French—that between Bishops Herwald and Urban (*i.e.* 1104-1107) the temporalities were held by Robert of Gloucester in right of his wife, daughter of Robert Fitzhamon (a confusion of dates, however; for Fitzhamon died in 1107, and Robert of Gloucester did not marry his daughter until 1109); that the same Robert held them between Urban and Uchtred (1134-1140); that William, son of Robert, held them between Uchtred and Nicolas (1148), and again on the death of Nicholas in 1183, in which same year William himself also died (but William of Saltmarsh, the next bishop, was not consecrated until 1186, and the record omits to state whether this, with other rights of the lordship of Glamorgan, had then already passed or not to John [*i.e.* afterwards King John], who

married Earl William's youngest daughter, and had his earldoms): that between William of Saltmarsh and Henry of Abergavenny (1191-1193) they were held by John "de Morteyn," in right of his wife Isabella, daughter of William of Gloucester (as just said): between Henry, who "fist les xiiij provendres" (prebends), and William of Goldclive (1218, 1219), and again on the death of William in February, 1230, they were held by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who inherited the earldom and lordship through William's second daughter, and who himself died in 1230; that Richard de Clare, Gilbert's son, a minor and ward of King Henry, then succeeded to them, until Elias de Radnore had the see in 1230; that Gilbert le Mareschal Earl of Pembroke, as guardian of Earl Richard, held them between Elias de Radnore, who died "24 H. III, 1240, on the morrow of St. John ante portam Latinam," and Will. de Burgh (consecrated 1245); and Richard de Clare in his own right, between W. de Burgh, who died "37 H. III, on St. Barnabas' Day, 1253," and John de la Ware (consecrated 1254); and again between John de la Ware, who died "40 H. III, on the day of St. Peter and St. Paul, 1256," and Will. de Radnor (consecrated 1257): that Gilbert de Clare, Richard's son and heir, had them between Will. de Radnor, who died "49 H. III, Friday before Epiphany, 1265," and Will. de Breuse (consecrated 1266), and again between Will. de Breuse, who died "the Tuesday before the Annunciation in 1287," and John of Monmouth (consecrated 1297).

This statement omits to mention, that in 1241 Gilbert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, was summoned by Henry III to show cause why he and not the king should enjoy these temporalities; that he pleaded in his own case a personal grant (a purchase, indeed, from the crown of the wardship of R. de Clare, and of this particular right inclusive); that inquiry into the general question of right was then directed to be made; and that upon W. de Breuse's death in 1287, Edward I actually claimed and had the right thenceforth; save, indeed, a like personal grant,



which reverted to the crown temp. Edward II, who thereupon constituted the chapter perpetual lessees of the crown in respect to such temporalities.

The MS. continues in Latin :—

“ Postea Joh’nes de Monemuta consecratus fuit in Ep’<sup>m</sup> Landav. apud Cantuar. iiij idus Februarii anno D’ni 1296, et obiit apud Landaf feria v. post octav. Pasche ann. D’ni 1323.

“ Postea Frater Johannes de Eglesclif de ordine predicatorum, consecratus in curia Romana, venit ad dyoc. suam Landav. octavis S’t’e Trinitatis anno D’ni 1323, et obiit apud Landadwaladur, viz. ii<sup>o</sup> die mensis Januarii anno D’ni 1306, et sepultus est in ecc’ia fratrum predicatorum de Kerdyf.

“ Postea Frat. Joh’nes Paschell de ordine montis S’t’e Marie de Carmela, consecratus in Ep’<sup>m</sup> in cur. Romana...<sup>1</sup> vj anno D’ni 1344, cassataque electione facta de d’no Joh’ne de Coventrie archid’no Landav. per reservacionem factam in curia Romana de Ep’atu Landav., vacante per mortem supradicti fratris Joh’is de Eglesclif. Prenominatus frater Joh’es Paschal Ep’us Landav. veniens de curia Romana in Angliam admissus est ab Archiep’o Cant. viz. iij non. Jun. anno D’ni 1347; et obiit apud Landaf, et sepultus est in capella Beatæ Mariæ ibid...<sup>2</sup> lapide marmoreo.”

Across the foot of pp. 14, 17 is written the following memorandum :—

“ Iste Henricus de Bergaueny constituit xiiij prebendas in S’to Cathed. Land. ; et tot adhuc deberent<sup>3</sup> esse : quarum xiiij prebendarum secundum statuta nostra octo defungi debent per uicarios sacerdotes, quatuor vero per uicarios diaconos : et alie due prebende defungi debent per uicarios subdiaconos : qui faciunt xiiij vicarios respondententes xiiij prebendis seu xiiij canonicis prebendariis : ut premissum est.”

Upon pp. 15, 16, which is the interpolated leaf, are contained (xxi) the oaths already mentioned as in No. xix, but with J. de l. (John de la Zouch, Bishop 1408-1425) inserted instead of the N. of the already mentioned copy. The present copy, therefore, is the earlier of the two.

Lastly, upon pp. 19-28 follow entries :—(xxii.) 1. De Procuracionibus annuis debitis Ep’o Landav. pro

<sup>1</sup> One word illegible.

<sup>2</sup> One word of two letters illegible.

<sup>3</sup> So in MS.



Ep'atu suo. 2. A list of the patronage of the see. 3. An assessment of tenths upon each parish of the diocese. It only remains to add, that four leaves at the beginning of the volume, and one at the end, which have no connection whatever with the MS. itself, or with Llandaff, have been bound up with it, apparently by the original maker of the magnificent cover: those at the beginning professing to come from the "Quodlib. S. de Lan.;" that at the end belonging to some treatise of canon or civil law.

It may be said, in conclusion, without lengthening unduly this already lengthy account, that the MS., as originally written in Urban's Episcopate bears no other marks of untrustworthiness, than that the scribe was evidently destitute of either the will or the power to sift his materials, and of the knowledge requisite to enable him to arrange them correctly, and in accordance with historical accuracy. He obviously had before him documents of various dates, which he did not invent, but copied; although these documents themselves were not contemporary (save the later ones) with the transactions recorded in them, and were memoranda drawn up by interested parties, with no one to check their inventiveness. And whenever he ventures upon a date, or upon an historical fact that can be tested, he (or the document he copies) is almost invariably wrong. Plainly he had very little, if anything, beyond the documents themselves, to guide him in the chronological arrangement of the Bishops before Urban.

ARTHUR W. HADDAN.

Barton Rectory. Feb. 1868.

## INDEX TO "LLYFR COCH ASAPH."

(Continued from p. 166.)

Simile certficatorium de conventione transmissa.

78a.—Responsio Ep'i quod quando a Wallia recessit, reliquit dictos religiosos viros in possessione ejusdem ecclesie et cum rediit invenit ejectos et quod credit ingressum fuisse vitiosum. Acta super certficatoriis pred' 1270.

78b.—Articuli ex parte Abbatis et Conventus pred'm contra Ep'um pred'm.

79a.—Interrogatoria Ep'i contra testes eorundem.

79b.—Concordia in causa predicta 1272 per quam Abbas et Conventus renunciant &c. Dictus Abbas et Conventus concedunt dicto Episcopo et successoribus omnem terram suam infra Martinchurch. Dat' 1272. 34, 35

80a.—Dictus Episcopus fatetur se non repulsisse dictos Abbatem et Conventum a possessione Ecclesie Oswaldi supradicte, nec credere eos fuisse legitime repulsos, 1272. 35

Gruffinus Vychan ap Gruff. ap Madoc D'nus de Yale concedit A: Ep'o Ass. et successoribus suis totam terram suam infra terminos subscriptos; vizt. a termino ville de Llandegla antiquo versus australem partem ipsius ville usque ad rivulum qui Wallice dicitur Genech et hoc in latitudinem in parte occidentali ipsius terræ et extendit se versus orientem in longitudine usque ad alium rivulum qui Wallice dicitur Nant-yr-Erw fordin et in latitudine illius capitis terræ extendit se ab illo loco montis Barvauc qui est parte illius terræ, qui commode arrari poterit sine Brueto usque dictum rivulum Genech, tam terram cultam quam non cultam, ita quod Ep'i terram non cultam redigere valeant in cultam. Dat' 5 idus Feb. a'o D'ni 1278. 35

80b.—Mandatum Ep'i Officiali de Powys de instituendo et inducendo Walterum de Haugmere clericum ad ecclesiam Albi Monasterii presentatum per Joh. fil. Alani Dominum Arundel. Dat' 1269.

Convencio inter comportionarium de Llansaintffraid in Mechen et comporcionarium de Castell super firma de Llansaintffraid predicta. Dat' in festo Margarete 1306.

81a.—Mandatum Abbatis de Talellechau directum Officiali de Dyffryn Clwyd pro citando Ep'o Assaphen' et Vicario de Llangollen &c. ad respondendum Abbati et Conventui de Valle Crucis, asserenti quod ecclesia de Llangollen cum suis capellis sc. Wrexham, Rhuabon, Y Wayn, Llansantffraid, Llandegla,

ab antiquo tempore canonice sunt adepti, et quod cum unus vicarius (sufficiat) in matre ecclesia constitutus sufficiat, Ep'us vicarios in capellis contra jus ordinaverit. Dat' &c. idus Martii 1274.

81b.—Appellatio dicti Ep'i a dicto Abbate de Talellechau ad Off. Cant.

82.—Inhibitio contra abbatem de Talellechau in causa preduna cum citacione abbatis et conventus de Valle Crucis ad comparandum in causa predictâ.

Literæ tuitionis concessæ Ep'o contra dictum Abbatem de Talellechau in causa pred' per Offic' Cant. 1275.

Mandatum directum Archid'no Caermerddin quod inhibeat denuo Abbatem de Talellechau in causa pred' et quod eundem citet responsurum pro inobedientia sua.

83a.—Vendicio Lactualium Anno 1312.

Vendicio aliarum decimarum, inter quas Cyrchynan, &c.

83b.—Vendicio Sequestratorium;

Firma Maneriorum.

Firma annualium procuratorium.

Dimissio terræ apud Llandegla. A'o 1317.

84a.—Vendicio porcorum (portionum?)

Institutio ad rectoriam Ecclesie de Monte Alto per David Ep'um Ass' ad presentationem Roberti de Monte Alto. Dat' 3 Id' Junii 1318.

84b.—Placitum apud Denbighe per Communitates de Hised &c. contra tenentes ep'i quod non contribuant ad solucionem 200 marcarum concessam in auxilium comitis Lancastr. 36

Responsio ep'i quod non dent.

85.—Deest.

86.—Litere dimissorie 1312.

Dispensatio de non residendo.

Certificatorium de beneficiis vacantibus in Dioc' Assaven. 1318.

86b.—Collacio Rectorie Skeiviog 1312.

Collacio R. de Mallwyt an'o pred'o.

Collacio de Kilkain eodem anno.

Collacio porcionis de Llanykil eodem anno.

Resignacio Rect. de Machynllaeth a'o 1317, per Thomam Trwjnwyn David Ep'o et collata fuit Dn'o Johanni Prichard a'o 1318.

Collacio ejusdem rectorie 1318 Johanni Prichard.

Collacion 2 porcionum de Llangoweir a'o pred'o Rerit Llwd.

Resignacio Bleddyn ap Einion ap Adda et Collacio Rect. de Llandoget a'o 1319 Jorwerth ap Bleddyn Sais.

Collacio Skeiviog Bleddyn ap Kennric a'o pred'o.

Collacio Llanfair a'o pred'o Ithal Du fil David ap Llowarch.

87.—Pensio annualis concessa &c 1314 per David Ep'um. 38  
Idem eodem anno. Idem eodem a'o; Idem eodem a'o  
Consec' 1'o.

Convencio inter Ep'um et liberos tenentes de Nannerch, per  
quod ipsi liberi tenentes concedunt Ep'o quoddam boscum  
consideracione quod illi boscum Epi' sine licentia succiderunt.  
A'o 1305. 37

87b.—Demissio Manerii D'ni de Nannerch cum 60 acris terræ  
Madoco Vychan cum tenemento vocato Llys Esgob, cum  
molendino et solvet per annum 5*li*. et Bledynt ap Madoc tenet  
unum tenementum et diversas parcelas terræ continentes per  
estimacionem 30 acras pro *xxs*.

88a.—Locacio Sequestracionis Hirnant 1313.

Locacio Kerrygydrydion. 1. Sequestr ibidem eod' anno.

Locacio Sequestri Vic. de Kilken eodem anno.

Breve Regis Edwardi directum David ep'o quod inquiret  
quibus die et loco Gruffinus fil' et heres Madog ap Gruffith de  
Glyndouerdwy et Elizabetha filia Johannis de Straunge mari-  
tati fuere. Dat' in crastino nativitatis Johannis Baptiste. Anno  
regni sui 11'o. 38

Returnum ejusdem brevis quod maritati fuere apud Rhyddalt  
in 15'o Johannis Baptiste 1304.

88b.—Familia L. Epi' a'o 1312. Consec' 19'o cum Sequent'  
68, 69

89a.—Idem in 2 columnia; prima Columna vacat.

89b.—Notæ de tempore mortis 2 beneficiatorum.

Agnoscit quidam Canonicus se deliquisse contra libertates  
Ecclesie et obligat se in 100 marcis non amplius delicturum  
1312.

Nota de oblacionibus Evangelii spissi Assaven.

Testimonium de bona conversatione cujusdam Howeli parvi  
de Dinmael anno 1312.

90, and 90b.—Vendicio lactualium et sequestratorium.

91 and 92.—Desunt.

93a, b.—Nota de Scriptis L. Epi' quibus pixibus continentur  
39

93b.—Litere Epi' et Capit' Comiti Lancast' et Excestr' super  
quibusdam libertatibus infra dominium de Denbighe (Vix legi  
potest'.)

94a.—Duæ Regum literæ Gallice, difficile leguntur.

94b.—Vendicio lactualium 1319.

95a.—Vendicio Sext' garbarum de a'o 1318.

95b.—Certificatorium a Primario papæ ad Ep'um Ass' de  
absoluto quodam Clerico qui alium clericum vulnerasset &c.  
a'o Johannis Papæ xxii, 24'o.

Certificatorium de beneficiis vacantibus, a'o 1318.

96a.—L. Ep'us clamat placitum suum apud Flint coram Tho' de Ffelton, Justic' Cestr' a'o Regni Ed' III 45'o. 120

Quædam Privilegia et libertates apud Llanelway viz. curia' Wayff, Strayff:—

Et bona intestatorum; libera persona. Standart pro mensuris: Escaet: Unam feriam annuatim per tres dies, viz't vigilia, festo et Crastino Apostol' Phil' et Jacobi.

(Note in the margin. Vide Libr' Antiq' Pergamen' Fol. 2 and Transcript P. i. Vide etiam p. 120 Sequentis hujus libri.)

96b.—Certificatorium beneficiorum vacantium 1319.

Missio denariorum Collectorum eisdem 1319.

Privilegium regis Edw' Ep'o Ass' a'o regni sui 6'o. 39

97a.—Testimoniale regis et approbacio privilegii predecesoris sui facti Aniano Ep'o Ass'.

Vendicio lactualium a'o 1321.

97b.—Concessio xls'l, pro Serviando Curæ Aberchwiler et Concessio 4 partium R. de Llanelwy 4 Vicariis Choralibus pro inserviando curæ infra cruces. Dat' 20 Septemb' 1310 quod idem habetur folio 48a & fol. 151a.

98a.—Quedam Statuta Aniani Epi' Ass' a'o 1273.

98b, 99a.—Articuli gravaminum quæ L. Princeps Walliæ Ecclesiæ Assavens intulit ejusdem ecclesiæ libertatis infringendo. Dat' apud S't'm Asaphum a'o 1276. 39

99b.—Convencio inter Ep'um et M. de locacione firmæ a'o 1292. [*Crossed.*]

Taxationes quarundam ecclesiarum.

100a, 100b.—Pars vitæ beati Kentigerni et de fundacione Ecclesiæ Assavens.

101a.—Litere Isabella de Mortuomari ad A. Ep'um Assavens intimantes quod Cant' Archiep's quosdam de suis hominibus excommunicaverat.

Responsio Ep'i ad easdem.

Litere Dimissoriæ Ep'i Lich' 1277 Mandatum quod inducendum &c.

101b.—Literæ Isabellæ Dominæ Arundell ad off'em superiorum in alterâ paginâ responsio Ep'i ad easdem.

Mandatum Prioris et Conventus Glouc' deput' Legati Sedis Apostolice directum, quod subpœna suspensionis ab officio remittat clericos quos Ep'us Hereff' pro notoriis criminibus suspendisset. Dat' 1272.

Litere supplices Ep'i Ass' ad papam M. quod cum ecclesia Cathedralis in Villa Campestri sita ubi propter guerram Canonici habitare non possint, et nobilis rex Edw' in vicino locum celebrem edificavit fossatis et turribus munitum et aream

sufficientem offerat et mille marcas ad translacionem sedis, &c.  
(‘The end of this is not here.’) 46

102*a*.—Dimissio terr’ apud Rywlyfnwyd per Ep’um (‘The middle piece of the lease is cut out.’) 47

Convencio inter L’ Ep’um et David Goch de conficiendo apud Llandegla fornace panerario. Dat’ 1305.

102*b*.—Dimissio Llanvihangel yn Llyn Mever Jervasio Vachan ap Jorw ap Bledynt per A. Ep’um Ass’ a’o 1285.

Dimissio Llangwm Dinmael Sil’n (similiter) a’o eodem : (the piece cut away.)

Obligacio Vicarii de Corwen pro crimine commissio 1285.

103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, desunt, (folios 28.)

131, 132, 133.—In his tribus integris foliis continetur Wallice quod ante foliis 26 et 27 continetur Latine.

134*a*.—Litera Off’ Cant in quadum causa instanti 1306.

Idem quod continetur folio 51*a* de Advocatione Rectorie de Denbighe. 28

134*b*.—Placitum inter Edw’ Regem et Leolinum Ep’um de bonis cujusdam intestati decedentis. 52

135, 136.—Desunt.

137*a*.—Breve regis Edw’ Primi ad Leolinum Ep’um de col- ligendo subsidio cleri a’o regni sui 24’o 26 Aug. 1296.

Super quod breve citat Ep’us clerum ad comparandum in Synodo apud Oswaldstree, die Lunæ post Festum Luce proximo sequenti.

Idem super Rectoriam de Llanassa quod continetur fol. 40*a*. quoad Decanum et Capitulum concernuntur.

137*b*.—Confirmacio Donacionis Howeli Ass’ Epi’ Rectorie de Llanassa Decano et Capitulo ad fabricam Ecclesie Assavens per L. Ep’um Ass’ eo quod ipsum donacionis scriptum cum multis aliis periit racione guerrarum. Dat’ 2 Idus Aprilis 1296 Cons. a’o 3’o.

Decretum quod Incumbens Rectorie de Llanassa eā regau- debit quoad vixerit et tunc Rectoria predicta remanebit ad fabricam ecclesie et quod interea porcio Rectorie de Corwaen (ut de antiquo fuit) remaneat ad fabricam postea vero liceat Ep’o eam clerico conferre. Dat’ ut supra.

Leolinus Ep’us Ecclesiam S’ti Egidii in Kynlleith et beatæ Marie de Rothelan capellas facit ecclesiæ sue Assav’ proinde annuales etc. lactuales Ep’o de iisdem ecclesiis debitas remittens, acceptaque pro eis sibi et successoribus suis earundem sexta parte garbarum ffœni et oblacionum, prout habet ex ceteris capellis Ecclesie Cathedralis. Dat’ 2 Id’ Apr. 1296, Cons’ 3’o.

138a.—Confirmacio Donacionis Aniani de Ecclesia S'i Egidii in Kynlleith et medietatis Ecclesie de Rudlan, pro eo quod ipsum donacionis Scriptum ratione guerræ amissum sit, necnon donacio alterius medietatis de Rudlan Ecclesiæ Cathedrali p' L. Ep's dat. 2 Id' Apr. 1296. Cons' 3'o.

Ratihabitio Decani et Capituli de Donacione supradicta 2 Ecclesiarum et permutacione Lactualium et annualium pro sexta parte garbarum fœni et oblacionum. Dat' in festo Phil' et Jacobi, 1296.

138b.—Ordinaciones L. Ep'i de divinis in ecclesia cathedrali &c. Dat' die Martis post diuc' in 70a, 1296.

Hoc noviter scriptum est fo. 151.

138b.—Vizt. ultima totius libri pagina quod et hic invenies post hoc scriptum ad notam.

139a, b, 140a, b.—Taxacio ecclesiarum auctoritate literarum Papæ a'o 1291. 53

141, 142, 143, 144.—Desunt.

145a.—Bona Abbacie de Llanlulan.

Bona Abbacie Strataflorida Menevens' Dioc.

Bona Abbacie de Haugmon' dioc' Cestr'.

Bona Ep'i Bangor'.

Summa totius taxacionis dioc' Assav'.

145b.—Taxacio Norwicensis dicta, et 146, 148 (?) per totam et 3 linea 148.

146b.—Llanywythllyn.

148a.—Ordinaciones de solvendis decimis.

148b.—Quod in hac pagina scriptum est non potest omnino legi.

149a.—Idem quod fo. 2a continetur, noviter scriptum.

149b.—Confirmacio privilegii Ed. I anno regni 3'o Aniano Ep'o concessi, per Edw. 2 anno regni sui 3.

Henricus Dei gratia Angliæ et Frauciæ Rex et Dominus Hiberniæ omnibus ad quos &c. Inspeximus literas patentes (quas) claræ memoriæ Dominus Henricus Rex Angliæ et Frauciæ, pater noster, fieri fecit bonæ memoriæ David nuper Ep'o Ass' in hæc verba, H. Rex A. et Ffr. et D'nus Hiberniæ volentes Venerabili Patri David Ep'o S'ti Assaph' et concessimus &c. ut possessionibus, libertatibus etc. gaudeat quibus idem Ep'us et predecessores sui gavis fuerunt tempore bonæ memoriæ D'ni Edw. quondam Regis Angliæ progenitoris nostri. In cujus rei &c. Dat' 20 Julii r(egni) n(ostri) 3'o. Nos autem concessionem predictam ratam habentes literas patris nostri &c. Dat' 4 Febr' anno regni nostri 2'o. 57

150a.—Inquisitio capta inter Comitem Cestr. et Ep'um Ass' super statum ville de Vaynol apud Flint die Lunæ post festum Trinitatis a'o R. R. Edw. III 24'o. 58



In eadem villa sunt sex lecti, Dau wely Pengwern sunt Ep'i: 4 alii lecti per equales porciones inter Com. et Ep'um. 58

151a.—Concessio 40*sl.* de Aberchwilar &c. quod idem continetur folio 48a et 97b.

151b.—Idem quod continetur in 138b viz. hæc verba:

Anno D'ni MCC nonagesimo sexto die Martis post d'nicam in Septuagesima in pleno capitulo apud S'um Assaph' coram venerabili Patre D'no L. Ass' Ep'o sic extitit ordinatum quod vizt. beneficiati in eccl'ia de Godolwern intersint omnibus horis canonicis in eccl'ia Assaven' singulis diebus sub pœna unius denarii pro singulis defectibus: Item quod omnes sacerdotes in eadem ecclesia beneficiati celebrent missam beatæ Virginis cum nota secundum ordinacionem Precentoris Ecclesiæ per circuitum. Et tam alii sacerdotes quam non sacerdotes intersint eidem missæ. Item quod in choro sint duæ missæ cum nota vizt. magna missa et missa beatæ Virginis et Vesperæ. Ac preterea ordinatum et decretum est ubi ex defectu ministrorum in dicta ecclesia cathedrali omnia dicta in eadem exercita, vizt. matutinæ, horæque canonicæ missæ et vespere, diu fuerunt sub silentio absque cantu in dicta ecclesia celebrata, pro cuius celebratione in hac parte habenda et etiam ut divina in eadem sicut in aliis eccl'iis cathedr' de cetero cantarentur: Nos L. Ep's pro parte nostra et successorum nostrorum in augmentum divini cultus in eadem quatuor vicariis choralibus ejusdem curatisque assignatis ad deservendum curæ infra quatuor cruce parrochiæ de Llanelwy, rectoriam de Llanassaph dignitati nostræ annexam vel aliquam aliam ad placitum nostrum tantummodo duratur, contulimus et donamus: Et ulterius in dicto capitulo ordinatum est cum consensu eorum vizt. decani et prebendariorum ibidem presentium ac capitulum ibidem facientium quod decanus dictæ ecclesiæ cathedr', prebendarii de Vaynol et Llanufydd in eadem ecclesia cathedr' pro tempore existentes invenirent inter se ipsos tres presbyteros bene cantantes et in eadem scientia expertes, vizt. singuli eorum unum ad deservendum eorum curis eis in hac parte spectantibus et etiam ad intereendum singulis diebus in dicta ecclesia cathedr' cum vic. choralibus tempore celebrationis divinorum in eadem sub pœna predicta: Et quod archidiaconus ecclesie predictæ pro seipso inveniet unum presbyterum vel laicum bene cantantem et ad organa ludentem: Prebendariusque prebenda de Altmeliden ac prebendarii prebenda de Llanfair in predicta ecclesia pro tempore existentes similiter invenient quatuor pueros bene cantantes in dicta ecclesia vocatos Queresters, vizt. prebendarius de Altmeliden duos et prebendarii de Llanvair duos pro conservacione divinorum ibidem quotidie celebrandorum: ac fina-

liter decretum est quod prebendarius de Meyvot pro tempore existenti in dicta ecclesia cathedrali ad augmentationem salarii aquæ bajulo ut intersit quotidie cum ceteris ministris in eccles' cath' tempore divinorum. In cujus rei testimonium et notitiam pleniorē presentibus literis nostris sigillum capituli nostri apponi fecimus. Dat' et act' in pleno cap'o nostro apud S'um Ass' die et a'o supradictis.

Finis Coch Assaph'.

WM. BULLOCKE.

*Appended to the above.*

Hæc experientia inventa per quendam Enianum Ep'm Assaphen' in quodam Libro Antiquo Londoniis de libertatibus privilegiis donacionibus traditis concessis et confirmatis S'to Kentigerno suisque successoribus eorumque tenentibus et libere tenentibus anno D'ni mcci.<sup>o</sup>vi.<sup>o</sup> Notum fiet quod in tempore cujusdam regis Dyganwy nomine Malgini et cujusdam regis Powysie nomine Maye quidam vir venit ex latere orientali nomine Kentigernus ad quandam civitatem nomine Llanelwy et cum eo turba multa clericorum militum et ministrorum numero trecent' quem quidem Kentigernum Rex Maye constituit et ordinavit (in Episcopum) in toto suo dominio quia tunc suum dominium episcopalis gubernacionis officio esset destitutum et plenarie exhaustum. Et tunc Malginus Rex dedit illi S'to Kentigerno s'c'am civitatem Llanelwy ad libamina et sacrificia facienda necnon ad cetera divina officia celebranda sine aliquo dominio vel redditu regali in perpetuum. Et cum hâc predictus Rex Malginus dedit et concessit eidem S'to Kentigerno alias villas annexas ad succurrendum (et) serviendum illi civitati Llanelwy pro sustentacione predicti Kentigerni (et) suorum successorum sine aliquo dominio vel redditu regali in perpetuum, ut predictum est: Quarum villarum nomina sunt hæc, Altemeliden, Llanhassaph, Bryngwyn, Disserth, Kilowain, Llansannan, Bod-eugan, Henllan, Llanufydd, .....gernyw, .....man, .....gynweh, Uchaled, Meriadog, Movoniog, Hendrenwydd, Pennant, Llanarthu, Havenwen juxta Llanufydd, Bodnod, Maledyr, Bodvalleg ac Ardney-y-menllyn et alias villas, ac quam plures alias villulas Dominus Rex Malginus dedit prefato Kentigerno suisque successoribus sine aliquo tributo vel redditu regali in perpetuum. Et quicumque fuerit transgressor alienus predictarum libertatum donacionum in predictis villis vel villulis, ab omnibus tribubus anathema et maledictus fiat in infinita secula seculorum. Amen. Ut originale c.....Et quicumque predictorum auditor et defensor contra rebell... verbo

vel signo cont'a infringent' hujusmodi libertates et donaciones concessas eidem S'to Kentigerno suisque successoribus questiones transgress' controvers' excitand' a tribus Personis, Patre, Filio et Spiritu Sancto ac ab omni choro ecclesiastico benedictionibus repleatur per infinita secula seculorum.

Et ad illud tempus quedam discordia orta et mota fuit inter duos milites in curia Malgini et Kedicum Draws seu de ludes: Et Kendicus percussit filium Malgini Regis cum cornu bibali super caput suum usque ad sanguinis effusionem: quâ de causâ Kedicus fugit et venit ad civitatem munitam Llnelwy in qua quidem civitate Kentigernus erat pro immunitate securitate et defensione illi Kedico a dictis S'to et civitate habendis. Et tunc predictus Malginus misit buragianum et alios plures ministros cum eo ad querendum Kedicum predictum; et postquam invenerant illum Kedicum ad metas et limites illius sanctæ civitatis Llnelwy, omnes equi eorum cæci facti sunt. Et tunc statim illi equites converterunt se ad Malginum Regem et nar-raverunt Regi illa ardua et improspera quæ contigerant illis, hac fabula declarata seu his rumoribus declaratis tunc ille solus Malginus venit cum illis ad metam et limites illius civitatis et illico ille rex cæcus factus est et descendit desuper equum suum et tunc sui milites adduxerunt illum regem cæcum coram S'to Kentigerno. Et ille rex procumbens oravit eundem Kentigernum pro venia sibi impetranda, deinde incessanter postulabat dictum Sanctum ut oculos suos creatos signo crucis signaret, quibus signo crucis per eundem Sanctum signatis, statim rex oculos aperuit et vidit, laudes Deo et Sancto reddens, intuens illum Kedicum facie ad faciem secum sedentem, et tunc ait illi, Es tu ibi? Et ille respondit, Sum hic in immunitate et defensione venerabilis Sancti. Et illo die rex Malginus pro restitutione anime et invencione luminis oculorum dedit illi S'to Episcopo illius civitatis Llnelwy spatium immunitatis et defensionis septem annorum et septem mensium et septem dierum et unius diei primûm. Et cum illo spacio postea immunicionem et defensionem in perpetuum. Et propter illa mysteria a Deo et dicto Sancto collata dictus Rex Malginus augmentavit diversas donaciones viz. plures villas ad serviendum Deo et S'to Kentigerno in dicto cultu sine aliquo dominio vel redditu regali in perpetuum. Quarum villarum nomina sunt hæc, Berryng, Dolwynan, Bodlyman. Et dedit plures alias villas cum illis et istæ donaciones factæ per Malginum Regem extendunt metas et limites episcopatus S'ti Kentigerni ejusque successorum ab urbe Conway usque ad rivum ....latus (?) Glatiri juxta Dinas Basing. Et Dominus Malginus ista ultima sibi dedit ob restitutionem oculorum suorum, et ad ista predicta fideliter observanda ab

omnibus fidelibus et custodienda predictus Malginus Rex testes idoneos tam Clericos quam Laicos ad ista vocavit: Vocavit Clericos, Sanctum Danielem quondam Ep'um Bangorens' et Patronum,—Sanctum Trillum et Sanctum Grwst.—Laicos, Malginum Regem Rwyn filium ejus et Gwrgenan senescallum ejus. Meta et limites terræ immunitatis sanctæ civitatis Llanelwy, existunt in longitudine ap Adwy Llweni usque locum vocatum Pen isaf i Gell Esgob usque locum vocatum Pontyr wddar, vizt. spacium miliarii in longitudine et unius miliarii in latitudine: Et si quis violaverit predictum immunitatem (quod absit) seu ad hoc concilium auxilium vel favorem dederit, aut fecerit occulte vel expresse, excommunicatus est ab omni choro ecclesiastico et etiam indignacionem omnipotentis Dei, beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Sanctorumque Assaph' et Kentigerni 373 Sanctorum et Sanctarum se noverint incururos. Et quicumque predictam immunitatem non servaverit divinis officiis ibidem celebratis destituitur et Dei maledictione repleatur. Amen per infinita secula seculorum.

The Bishop of St. Asaph is patron of all the livings in his diocese, excepting these that follow, viz.:

Rectoria Kegidog. Rex patronus.

Vicar. Holywell. Collegium Jesus in Oxonio ex dono Roberti Davies de Gwysaneu.

Vic. Kinnerley.

Vic. Knockin, cujus Comes Derby aut Dominus Elsmer patronus.

Vic. Oswestrie. Comes Suffolk, patronus.

R. Whittington }  
R. Selatton } Mr. Albany.

*Contenta in altero Libro Pergameno.*

Fol' 1a, b.—Fundacio ecclesiæ Asaphens.

2a.—Placitum apud Flint coram Tho' de Felton Justiciar' Cestr' a'o R' Ed' III, 45'o quod continetur in Coch Asaph fol. 96a.

26.—Sile (simile) Placitum pro manerio de Altyrmeliden, excepta feriâ.

3a.—Confirmacio Privilegii quod habetur in Coch Asaph 96b. et 149b.

3b.—Placitum inter Leolinum Ep'm et Regem de quibusdam libertatibus.

4a.—Inquisitio quod est in Coch Asaph fol. 15a, b.

4b, 5a, b, 6a, b.—Placita apud Flint inter etc. Ep'us et tenentes sui agnoscunt coram Justiciar' Cestr in sessione indenturam submencionatam esse scriptum suum.

Hæc indentura facta inter nos Ep'm Ass' Decan et capitulum As' ex unâ parte et libere tenentes et proprietarios infra Villam de Llnelwy qui sunt heredes de 7 lectis, voc' Aldrid, Uliar, Kedmor, Segenabeit, Cateit, Posenet et Alan, (ex altera) parte, testatur quod cum predicti libere tenentes et eorum antecessores fecerunt et facere deberent pro terris villæ predictæ certa servicia in operibus ad inveniendum omni die feriali, viz. omni die Anni exceptis diebus Dominicis et Festivis a solis ortu ad occasum 6 homines sufficientes, et ad laborem aptos ad dis cooperiendam rupem rubeam Ecclesiæ Cathedr' Ass' et si contingat defalta in aliquo dictorum tenentium fuerunt amerciati per 4*z*. pro qualibet defalta, hocque a tempore cujus memoria hominum non existit, dicti Ep'us et Decanus considerantes paucitatem tenentium predictorum, exonerant eos a dicto servicio, pro quâ exoneracione dicti tenentes concedunt dictis Ep'o et Capit'o unum annum redditum decem marcarum ad festum S'i Michaelis et Pasche per equales porciones, cum causa districtionis si post dies predictos fuerit non solutus. In cujus rei testimonium Ep'us et Capit'm sigilla sua apposuerunt et septem predicti tenentes viz. pro quolibet lecto unus, sigilla sua apposuerunt et quia eorum sigilla non sunt nota sigilla Abbat'is de Basingwerke et Valle Crucis apponi fecerunt. Dat' apud Llnelwy die Dominico post festum exaltationis Sanctæ Crucis. A'o Dom' 1380 et Richardi IIdi Anno 4'to.

(This agreement appears to be the original, the confirmation of which is given in Willis, Appendix 39.)

Fol. 6*b*.—18*b* continentur nomina eorum.

19*a*.—Tres Ballivi Episcopi in Llnelwy and Llangernyw viz. Raglot, Segynnab et forestar.

De lectis Llnelwy et eorum serviciis.

De feodis offerendis 1'mo die Maii.

Exitus maneriarum variorum dom' Epi' apud Llnelwy.

Nativi Epi' Ass'.

Perquisita curiæ Llnelwy et Llangernyw.

Servitia tenentium de Alltmeliden.

19*b*.—Redditus ibidem.

Terræ Dincates ibidem.

Redditus Llandegla.

Terra apud Llnelwy.

20*a*.—Redditus et servicia Kil-Owain & Bodeugan cum serviciis.

Redditus de Bryngwyn cum serviciis.

Redditus de Pengwern cum serviciis.

20*b* —Redditus de Meriadog cum serviciis.

Redditus de Llanufydd cum servic :

Redditus et servicia Ville de Vaynol.

Redditus et servicia Ville de Treflech.

Redditus et Servitia Ville de Bodnid.

Bodaynwch similiter.

Llansannon similiter.

Llangerniw similiter.

Proficua Ep'i apud Llanelwy.

Nannerch redditus.

(216).—Concordia inter Ep'um et L. Principem Walliæ de quibusdam libertatibus facta apud Campum Crucis a'o 1260.

Abergeley Ecclesia cum pertinentiis.

This is subscribed by

GABRIEL ROBERTS, R.

### Obituary.

It is with great regret that we have to record the death of THOMAS WAKEMAN, Esq., on the 23rd April last, at the age of 79. He had been declining in health for some time, and unable to follow up his usual antiquarian pursuits with vigour. His decease took place at the Graig House, near Monmouth, where he had long resided. From almost the first starting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, Mr. Wakeman has been an active member of it; but his connection with it ceased after the Monmouth meeting, in consequence of some differences of opinion which led to this unfortunate result. Mr. Wakeman was one of the best and most accurate antiquaries in our ranks, and his papers, published in our pages at various periods, testify his extensive and valuable information. He was always well known for the care with which he examined all points of doubt or difficulty, and from the lucid manner in which he made his knowledge known. His collections for Monmouthshire are believed to be voluminous, and we hope that some of his brother antiquaries in that county will give a selection of them to the world. One of his works—*Antiquarian Excursions in the Neighbourhood of Monmouth*—is well known; and his contribution to the



*Memoirs* of the Caerleon Antiquarian Association, as well as to our own pages, have had their special value assigned to them immediately on publication. It will be very difficult to replace Mr. Wakeman for the amount of his antiquarian knowledge, for his correctness in facts, and his shrewdness in examining doubtful evidence.

These departures of our old friends and fellow labourers in the archæological field, unfortunately frequent of late, are deeply felt by those who remain behind: they are in the due course of nature, and lamentation on their account is almost misplaced; but it is impossible to avoid expressing the hope that they may be succeeded by others from among ourselves, who will continue similar labours, and worthily emulate the good examples they have left.

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### Correspondence.

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#### PROPER NAMES ON EARLY INSCRIBED STONES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

DEAR SIR,—I am anxious to procure a list of proper names from ancient British, or what are termed Romano-British monuments, found on the west coast of Wales, Cornwall, and Devon. I have procured some, as you will see by the following list; but there are, doubtless, others with which you are acquainted, as your researches have been much in that direction. Should you have any such at hand, I should feel much obliged for a list of them, or for directions where I might procure them. I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

Sundays Well, Cork, June 28th, 1868.

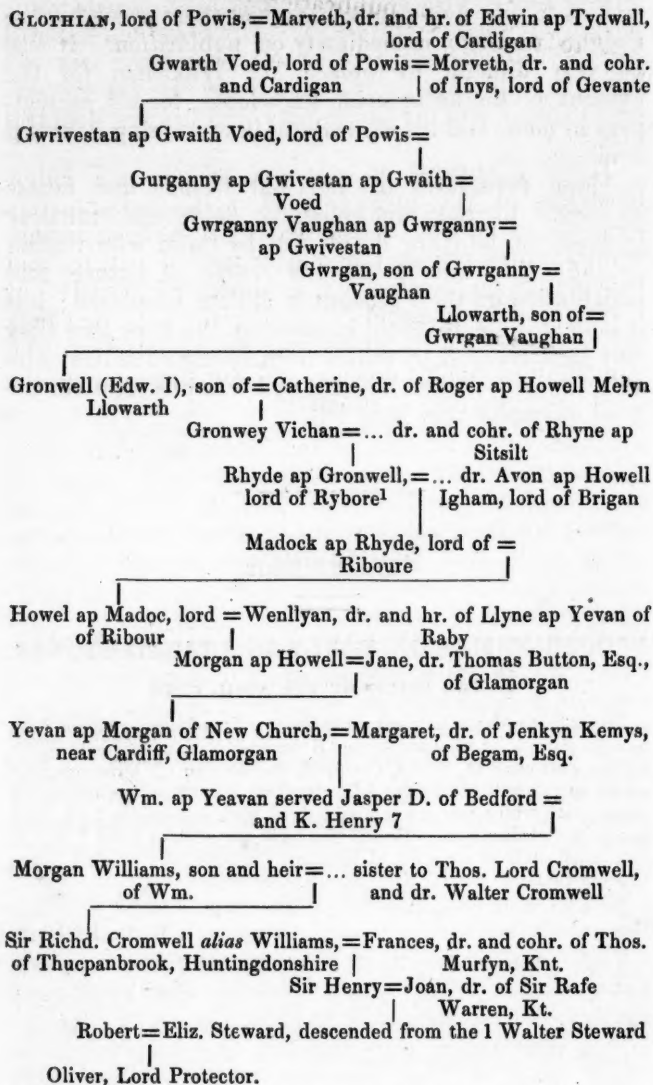
R. R. BRASH.

*Proper Names.*—Turpilli, Danocati, Rhifidi, Brohe, Brochmael, Catamanus, Nin or Nim, Cungen, Trenacatus, Maglagni, Fannuci, Deceti, Denocuni, Evali, Ovende, Cunocenni, Tegernacus, Mari, Maquirini, Faquci, Sasramni or Sagramni, Fannoni, Vital, Torrici, Macariti, Beric, Nounita, Ercili, Barrivenda, Vendibarra, Metiaco.

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*Pedigree of Williams alias Cromwell Family from about the y<sup>r</sup> 1066  
'til 1657, by Brooke, York Herald.*



<sup>1</sup> Cybor or Kyfor, the hundred in which Cardiff, the chief town, is situated.

**PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF WILLIAMS,  
ALIAS CROMWELL, FROM 1066-1657.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The accompanying paper or pedigree of "Oliver (Cromwell) Lord Protector," originally compiled by the celebrated York Herald Ralph Brooke, and bearing the contemporary date of "1657," having recently fallen into my hands, I take the liberty of sending it to you; it being, in its composition, almost entirely Welsh, and likely, therefore, to interest many of your readers, to whom this document, or a similar one (which I have not hitherto observed in your pages) may be unknown, and am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD S. BYAM.

Penrhos House, Weston-super-Mare.

7 May, 1868.

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**Miscellaneous Notices.**

**HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE.**—We understand that the Commissioners of the Holywell Local Board are taking steps for repairing and "improving," as the local papers term it, the ancient holy well of their town. The idea of repairing the building is good, if it can be carried into effect by a competent architect; but that of "improvement" has something suspicious about it in the very term employed. We have seen so many churches and other buildings "improved" and "restored" in Wales that we entertain lively apprehensions when we find this obnoxious word employed. Improvement too often is synonymous with destruction; it all depends upon the architect who takes the task in hand: we will hope for the best; because, no doubt, the intention of the authorities at Holywell is a laudable one. We will only remind them that their responsibility is great; that the monument is a thoroughly historical one: and that since the chapel over St. Mary's Well at Wigfair has been destroyed, this at Holywell is altogether unique. Sooner than maim this interesting piece of mediæval architecture, we had much rather hear of its being left alone.

**D. SILVAN EVANS' DICTIONARY OF THE WELSH LANGUAGE.**—We were premature in giving it to be understood, in our last number, that Mr. Silvan Evans's Dictionary was in course of publication. For the latter word we ought to have said "preparation". The learned author, we understand, has, as yet, no idea of the time when it may be actually ready for issuing to the public. His principal object in issuing a preliminary prospectus has been to invite the co-operation of Celtic scholars; but, hitherto, as we regret to be informed, he has received more encouragement from Saxons than from Celts.

**HOLLAND ARMS, CONWAY CHURCH.**—In the south or Holland transept of Conway Church, there is a raised tomb commemorating the Holland family: and on it are the following armorial bearings—On a shield, of the sixteenth century, seme of fleurs de lis, a lion rampant, regardant to dexter. The shield is surmounted by a knight's helmet, which itself is capped with the crest on a wreath, a lion's paw, issuing from flames, and holding an eagle's claw; shadowed with a mantle enveloping the shield from behind. Above the shield are two compartments: that to dexter bearing FIAT PAX, that to sinister FLOREAT JUSTICIA, in two lines. Beneath the shield occurs the following inscription, in six lines—EDWARD HOLLAND ARMIGER POSUIT HOC MEMORIALE HOLLANDORU' AD REQUISICO'EM HUGONIS HOLLAND AB' PR'IS SUI PAULO ANTE OBITU' QUI OBIIT, 13 DIE MAII, A.D. 1584.

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**OLD COLLEGE, CONWAY.**—It is stated that the building called "The Old College" in Conway is being demolished: an act of petty vandalism which we regret, but at which we are not surprised, after what we have seen done in that town.

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**NEW WORKS ON ARCHÆOLOGICAL SUBJECTS.**—We regret that want of space will not allow of our doing more, at present, than acknowledge the receipt of the following highly interesting pamphlets, viz.—*An Account of the Ogham Chamber at Drumloghan, County of Waterford*, by R. R. Brash, Esq., M.R.I.A., being a well illustrated description of a most important early Irish monument; *On the Remains of the Austin Friary at Ludlow*, by George Cocking, Esq., with a ground plan; and *Abbey Ruins of the Severn Valley*, by another correspondent, H. H. Vale, Esq., F.S.A., of Liverpool. This is peculiarly graphic and well written, but lacks illustrations. For the same reason we are reluctantly compelled to defer till a future number, reviews of Mr. Skene's highly important work on the *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, one of the most valuable contributions to Celtic history and literature of this century; *The Pedigree of the English People*, by Dr. Nicholas; and a second notice of Sir J. Y. Simpson's *Essay on the Rock Carvings of Scotland*, and other countries, including Wales.

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[We have to apologise for a delay in the issuing of the present number; but we have been compelled to wait for the completion of arrangements connected with the approaching August Meeting.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*]